PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,474—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 1, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
*13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	......	....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
29th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	24th June "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,036	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	3rd May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on SUNDAY, 30th April, at 12 noon, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JUMNA," 4,600 tons, on or about TUESDAY 2nd May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	608	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6 000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 226.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

AT THE . . . .
"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A.M. TO 5 P.M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)	Rs.	3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto	"	30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING—

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacke, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above	"	5	0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	"

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE WORLD RENOWNED
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London, and under the immediate direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,
FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS
(a different Opera each Night).
ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES,
FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,
and the celebrated Gaiety Troupe of
LADY DANCERS.

	Rs.		Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	4	Pit Chairs	2
Dress Circle	3	Gallery	1

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent.

Plans at SOUNDY & Co's.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1905, at 5-20 p. m. for the purpose of choosing representatives from this Presidency to join the Indian Congress Deputation proceeding to England.

D. E. WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 29th April, 1905.

J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above MEMORIAL are REQUESTED to be so good as to PAY their Subscriptions into the BANK OF BOMBAY or to the Undersigned.

A. LESLIE,
VIJBHOOKHUNDAS ATMARAM,
DARASHA R. CHICHGUR,
VITHALDAS DAMODER THAKERSEY,
FURDOONJI M. KANGA,
FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM,
D. E. WACHA.
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING my ABSENCE from Bombay on leave Mr. L. FONDA, will act as AGENT to the above COMPANY in Bombay.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

Dated 1st May, 1905.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1905, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business ;—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey made by the Board as an additional Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
દામોદર ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કુંપની,
i. e. DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th April 1905.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 25th April to 13th May, 1905, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, SCRAP TURN TABLES AND WASTE PAPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 17th May, 1905, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th April, 1905.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA" NEWSPAPER AND PRESS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS FREDERICK GORDON and REGINALD DAVID HUGHES in respect of the Ownership and the business of the "Advocate of India" Newspaper and Press has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 1st day of April, 1905, and that from the said date the said Concern is being held and conducted, and shall henceforth be held and conducted by and on the sole account of the said FRANCIS FREDERICK GORDON, who shall pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of the said Concern and to whom all monies and effects of and belonging to the said Concern should be paid and delivered.

REG. D. HUGHES,
F. F. GORDON.

Bombay, 26th April, 1905.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

CONNECTING with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, BOMBAY-MADRAS MAIL LEAVING VICTORIA TERMINUS, at 21-30, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE POONA DAILY at 2 hours 25 minutes, arriving Wathar at 6 hours and 30 minutes.

Carriages for Mahableshwar could be ordered to meet this train at Wathar.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager,

Dharwar, 20th April, 1905.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.'S.

X. L. I. DROPS.

This preparation made up from the Recipe of an eminent Physician of long and extensive practice in India, has been found of the utmost benefit in cases of general debility, Anæmia and vital depression and prostration where the tone and vigour of the system has been lessened or reduced.

Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.

From W. M. HOSKINGS, Aligarh.—Please send per V. P. P. one phial Invigorating X. L. I. DROPS the last I received from you has done wonders and is worth a thousand rupees, if taken with a cold bath every morning and regular exercise with a moderate diet and plenty of milk, I guarantee that the most emaciated man will recover health and vigor after a month or so, some require a greater amount and some less it all depends on the state of the patient.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LOOK up for JOST'S PATENT PUNKAH MOTOR on another page.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALE at Crawford and Co.'s will be SOLD to highest bidder, a quite new Piano and Packing case, by order of Consignee at Shippers risk.

TO BE LET.—UNDERGROUND GODOWN in late Premises of William Watson, Hornby Road. Apply to SUTOR and Co,

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day Apply to Box "No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms. by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

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REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, cupboards, sofas, easy chairs, chest-of-drawer, &c.

1 zauith 5 by 4 hand camera with two dark slides.
1 large size incubator with lamp and fittings.
2 old China soup turreens with dishes and covers, 1 dish 2 tea pots and 1 milk jug.

By order of the Consignee and on account and at the risk of the shipper—

1 quite new ebonized cottage piano with iron frame by Hy: James and Son, London, with zinc lined packing case, ex S. S. Wensleydale.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built French-polished office shigram.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light dog-cart.
1 nearly new English coventry clincher tyre gear case new departure free wheel bicycle.
1 new English double lever brake bicycle.
1 double bar English bicycle.
1 bay waler mare about 9 years old and about 15-1 hands.
1 grey waler gelding aged about 8 years about 15 hands perfectly sound, perfect manners, regularly ridden by a lady, perfectly broken to saddle and harness sold on account of owner going home.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Queen's Road Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the lastest design such as dining tables sideboard dumb waiters, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs lined plush, cabinet, marble top, tables and teapoys, bedsteads, almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, rich table, ornaments, Hink's, and Ditmar's lamps, and Brussels carpets &c., the property of Captain C. O. Halliday, R.E.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, and THURSDAY, the 4th inst. at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite Watson's Hotel on Esplande Road, Fort, by order of the concerned the stock-in-trade of Cheap Jack consisting of pieces of cashmere, tweed, flannel, serge and China silk readymade suit, sleeping suits, blankets, rugs Ellwood hats, panama and pick caps, steel trunks, holdalls boot and shoes, safe, glass cupboard, show cases, stands, cane furniture, &c.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1905, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Union Flour Mills, Chinchpogly:—

4 high smooth roller mill, 25in. by 10in.
3 high smooth roller mill, 18in. by 9in.
4 high smooth roller mill 20in. by 9in.
1 cast iron elevator bottom, 7in.
2 eureca scouring polishing machine.
9 cockle cylinders, No. 3.
2 purifiers.
Loose parts of machinery, castings and iron pieces, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st May, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN KNOWN AS "SCOTT'S" BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. Silas E. Sassoon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The bungalow known as "Scott's" Bungalow with out-houses and furniture and land admeasuring 4 acres and 33 goonthas. It has one large drawing-room, 4 bed room with bath and dressing room attached and one dining rooms and large verandah in front. It has also a separate block containing six rooms three in front and three at the back and also a cook-room and a godown. There is also another block containing 4 rooms out of which one is a stable. The bungalow is well built and has corrugated iron roof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON,

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

411 full pressed bales cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Section 56 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, nurra in bags bundles of cotton and coir ropes, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of tilseed, bags of toorseed, bundles of iron, bar and hoops, bags of dry chillies, bundles of dates and grocery cotton and waste cotton in bundles bundles of waste paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE SMALL BUNGALOW AT KHANDALLA NEAR THE KHANDALLA STATION.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 325 of 1904 (Empress Mill vs. Athaide) Messrs BENNETT and Co will, on FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

The bungalow with out-house and furniture known as Khandalla Villa, situate at Khandalla village, in the registration district of Mowal, Taluka Wadgaum and Jilla Poona containing about 35 goonthas and bearing Survey, Nos 151-152 the bungalow, is newly built has one drawing, one sitting or one dining room, 2 bed-rooms and verandah in front, and is about 3 minutes' walk from the Khandalla Railway station. The roof is corrugated iron and tiled. There is also a wall in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1905.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

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3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.
Dalney.
Hawai.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Liao-Yang.
London.
Lyons.
Nagasaki.
New York.
Newchang.
Peking.
Port Arther.
Shanghai.
San Francisco.
Tokio.
Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at 4 PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY.
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PENANG.
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

" Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
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GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

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Obtainable of all Chemists or from—
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RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY,

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 20th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

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799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES: I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief, * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specific for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat,
Bengal.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,135

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Integrity and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net)	5,612 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,654
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,658,948

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" .... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" .... " 7 8 0 " "

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE .... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" " .... " 0 6 9 " "

ELGIN MILLS. CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Mirzapur, 1888 tons, Captain J Ruter, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Kasala, 2497 tons, Captain J Lemond, sailed on Saturday for Calicut and Cochin, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Birkhall, 2737 tons, Captain S Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, sailed on Saturday for Singapore in ballast.

The steamer Mirzapur, 1387 tons, Captain T S Mylcrist, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with a general cargo and 605 pilgrims as passengers.

The steamer Akbar, 1440 tons, Captain G Baldwin arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Marichukeddi, via Tuticorin in ballast and 52 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3831 tons Captain W J Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt, and some cotton.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda 1960 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kathiawar coast ports and Karachi with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3397 tons, Captain J W Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Syrett and infant and Mr L Stanford as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Capt M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 64 horses and the following passengers—Mr Hill, Mr Vlasto, Col Acton, Rev Herbert, Major and Mrs Dren and 3 children Col Dennys, Rev Hannford, Mr and Mrs Mothan, Mr Green, Mr Smith, Mr Giles, Rev Crichton, Mr Strathan, six natives and 210 deck.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 2253 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Marseilles,—Captain Johnstone and Mr Skipwith—For London—Mrs Bathye and infant Capt Barley, Mrs Bollam, Mr and Mrs Close Major and Mrs S F Crocker and child, Mrs O Dawsons Lt Dickson, Sister J Francis, Mr S Jone's 2 children, Mr Martelli, Mr B Fetman, Mr Richardson and child, Mr J Stafford, Sister M Victoria, Mrs and Miss Welman, Mr and Mrs E Yeo—For Liverpool—Mrs Booth, Col and Mrs Burton, Col Carleton, Mr and Mrs M E Coachman and infant Mr and Mrs Dawson, Mr and Mrs G Hill, Miss Houghton, Mrs E Lewis, Dr Miss Marsh, Mrs Oldfield and child, Miss R Phayre, Brig-Genl and Mrs Pollock and 2 children, Col Robinson, Mrs Ross, Mrs Neurman Taylor and infant and 72 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

HMS Hyacinth......Capt Hon H L A Hood DSO......Flagship

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx......Comdr Bowman ....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr......Beauchamp ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats...........................

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Persepolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Jumna	987	Parsons	Calcutta		M M & Co
Itinda	3398	Robertson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Arcadia	3573	Cubbitt			P & O Co
Henzada	1310	MacLean			M M & Co
Winchester	2087	Walton			K N & Co
Kapurthala	721	Carey			M M & Co
Fl[illegible]can	2382	Work			Cary Bros
H[illegible]rein	995	Royan			B & P S N Co
Clan Buchanan	1917	Main			F M & Co
[illegible]	3400	Brown			M M & Co
Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	16-5	P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Williams			M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Mylcrist	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
Clan Mackenzie	921	William			E Tajbhoy
Macedonia	5215	Bennett	London	13-5	P & O Co
Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Akbar s	Baldwin	Marichukeddi, Apr 23
29	Dwarka s	Williams	Busreh, Apl 23
	Mozaffari s	Mylcrist	Jedah, Apl 17
30	Swada s	England	Calcutta, Apl 19
	H M S Redbreast	Somerville	Muscat, Apl 25
	Clan Urquhart s	McPherson	Glasgow, Mch 25

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon
	Upada s	Sheldrick	Calcutta
	Caledonia s	Tocque	London
	Kasala s	Lemond	Cochin, &c
	Mirzapur s	Rutter	Calcutta
	Hild s	Salvesen	Singapore
	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool
30	Birkhall s	Jones	Calcutta
	Pundit	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c
	Itinda s	Robertson	Calcutta, &c
	Nerbudda s	Manley	Persian Gulf
	H M S Proserpine s	Hulbert	Aden

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Mozaffari, for Calcutta
" Macedonia, for London
" Lichtenfels, for Hamburg via Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
24	Umlazi	Calcutta
24	Ayuthia	Bangkok
26	Pentakota	Rangoon
26	Zibenghla	Negapatam
27	Neuenfels	Antwerp

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left Suez on the morning of the 28th.

The City Line Co's steamer Prome left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 28th.

COLOMBO, APRIL 29.

The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin left Colombo on the evening of the 28th ultimo and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Wednesday 3rd May.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera from Bombay arrived at Suez at 8 a m on Saturday the 29th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Genoa, left Aden for Bombay on the 30th inst. morning and she is expected to arrive in harbour on the 5th May evening.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—95 bales wool B Hurbhum

FOR LONDON.

Clan Ferguson s—63 cwts deer horns L B and Sons ; 87 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—3000 cwt wheat 4177 cwt linseed and 759 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros ; 2 cases silk piece-goods A A and A Bassany

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Ferguson s—3716 cwt linseed Ralli Bros ; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros ; 4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HULL.

Hartlepool s—24710 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Cromwell s—330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 1000 cwt myrabollams S C Italiana ; 408 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Inkonka s—50 bales hemp S C Italiana ; 383 bags rice N Khuraz and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Marwarri s—1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 4017 linseed and 4017 rapeseed Ralli Bros ; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros

Lichtenfels s—20 cwt aloe fibre The Bombay Company ; 2499 cwt linseed and 2499 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co : 301 cwt gum P Jethabhoy

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—200 cwt mustard Volkart Bros

FOR COLOMBO.

Bengal s—100 bales cotton A Habibbhoy

FOR HONGKONG.

Benga s—184 chest opium E Noordin and Co ; 54 cwt wery H Abdoolly

STOP YOUR COUGH IMMEDIATELY

and prevent any danger of Pneumonia or other serious Consequences by taking

Dr. FERDINAND'S PULMONIA.

An invaluable Remedy for Colds, Coughs' Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all irritations of the Chest and Throat.

One trial will prove its efficacy.

SOLE AGENTS :

BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
55 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
AND 52 WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 28.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£90 3-16	=	— 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£99	=	+ 1-2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/4	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	26 1/8	=	do
Spot in New York	56 3-4	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20·48 3-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	+ 1-8
3 " " "	2 1/4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/4 per cent	=	+ 1/2
7 day market loans	2 3/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14-10 15-16 sellers tone steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 75/10
Yellow metal 8 1-2d
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-7-6

RAPESEED—
Brown 36 1 2 business done, tone firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 7-8 business done, tone firmer,

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8 + 1/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	290,000
Gold do	50,000
Silver to Hongkong	40,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·16+6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Future closed firm.

April May 4·03 +9	May-June 4·03 +9	June-July 4·05 +9
July-Aug. 4·07 +9	Aug.-Sept. 4·09 +9	Sep.-Oct. 4·10 +9
Oct.-Nov. 4·11 +9	Nov.-Dec 4·12 +9	Dec.-Jan. 4·13 +9

Receipts at U S Ports	21,000 bales
Do last year	4,300 do
Exports to Great Britain	12,000 do
Do do Continent	33,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·70 +15
Futures, month of July	7·33 +20 a
Do do. December	7·61 +23 b

a Advanced owing to bull supports and short coverings.
b Advanced owing to firm cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 5-16+1-8
Futures, month of July	7·25+21
Do. do. October	7·39+24
Tone at close	steady

Week's receipts of Cotton at U S Ports ... 106,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 686,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 471,000 bales

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 28th April, 1905 :—

Cotton	14,938 bales.
Wheat	61,105 cwts.
Linseed	25,888 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,768 do
Gingelly seed	465 do
Poppyseed	922 do
Groundnuts	1,935 do
Castorseed	4,724 do
Rice	6,672 do
Myrabollams	1,590 do
Cottonseed	27,556 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	377 do
Joowar	8,606 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, APRIL 29.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-16d to 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136
Shanghai 30 do do	191 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement	98·12
2nd do	98·10

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	27th do	4	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

SEEDS.

	Rs	a	p
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	0	0
Forward Suttah May	7	1	0
RAPESEED—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	4	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	6	0
Forward May	7	6	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	28	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quieter.			
White Delhi ready	4	9	0 per cwt
Do. Do forward	4	9	0
Jubb Pessi	3	0	8 per cdy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales .... 6,000 bales.
Imports 17,000

Apl.-May 4·04 +1	May-June 4·04 +1	June-July 4·06 +1
July-Aug 4·08 +1	Aug.-Sept. 4·10 +1	Sept.-Oct. 4·11 +1
Oct-Nov 4·12 +1	Nov-Dec. 4·13 +1	Dec-Jan. 4·14 +1

COTTON.—The advance in prices advised from the Home markets has caused a firmer feeling locally, and rates are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. The enquiry from exporters is limited as shipments for this month are completed, but mills are rather better buyers, and a fair business is reported this afternoon at Colaba in ready cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	162	150	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	167	157	...	
Sind-Punjab M G.	166	156	...	
Oomrawatee (deespta) (M.-G.)	178	172	...	
Khandeish do.	...	168	162	
Jalgaon do.	...	170	164	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	179	173	...	
Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	180	ready...		
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	186	180	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	184	178	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	190	184	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	202	199	196	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	195	
Westerns ...	...	...	182	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 3/16
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	86
Bar Silver	26 3/16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH

CHAPMAN—April 22, at Seonee Chappara, C P, the wife of R B Chapman, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—BAIN—April 24 at St Mark's Church, Mercara, by the Rev A F Lys, Henry Francis Travers Phillips, Asst Superintendent of Police, to Gertrude Frances (Daisy), only daughter of Lieut-Col D S E Bain, I M S.

DEATHS.

HOBBS—April 20, at Mirzapur, Jean Amelia Hobbs, wife of the late Charles Thomas Hobbs, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged 61 years and 10 days.

LINCOLN—April 21, at Lucknow, Mr Frederick Lincoln, late District Judge of Sitapur, (Retired), aged 74.

THOMSON—April 26, at Madras, Florence Winifred, the beloved wife of R G A Thomson, in her 31th year.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

The following specialties are renowned all over India, being made from standardised Drugs, by European Chemists.

CLOVERINE, Regd.

Red Clover compound with Iodide of Potassium. Highly recommended as a Blood Purifier, A powerful alterative for Boils, Scrofula, Ulcers, Climatic Eruptions, Rheumatism, &c. Per 4oz. bottle, Re. 1-4.

RINGWORM OINTMENT.

In 1oz. mud pots, with Trade Mark, a well-known cure for Ring worm, and parasitic skin diseases. 8 As. per pot.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

Contains powerful nerve foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c., and is far ahead of any imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and stimulants known, per bottle, Rs. 3.

Also in tablet form.
Bottles of 25,.........Re. 1.
Bottles of 100, ...Rs. 3.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 22m. High water, 10-3m., 10-2a. Low water, 3-26m., 3-33a.

Indian Paper and Cotton Mills Company, 9 Forbes Street, 4 p. m.

THE NAWAB OF SHEHER AND MOKULLA.—H. H. Sultan Nawab Nawaz Jung Bahadur, G. C. S. I., of Sheher and Mokulla, accompanied by his son and five followers, returned to Bombay on Friday from Lucknow. His Highness is putting up in a bungalow at Jail Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra S. S. Nowshera will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer, commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry, will play the following programme of music, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	Anona	V Grey
Overture	The Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Angelo Mio	D Pecorini
Selection	Reminiscences of Tosti	J Pougher
Intermezzo	Woodlands	[illegible]
Aria	[illegible]	Verdi
Valse	Mikado	Bucalossi
Galop	A Motor Ride	T Bidgood

THEFT AS A SERVANT.—Rama Arjoon, a Hindu lad, employed as a "chokra" in the service of Capt. W. Hobbs, residing at Grant Buildings, was, on Saturday morning, ordered to receive twelve stripes, as he was convicted on a charge of theft as a servant, by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Bodley prosecuted. It appeared that on Friday morning at about quarter past eight, the accused, who was working in the complainant's room, took his master's purse in his absence from his waist-coat pocket. It contained Rs.5, annas 6, a gold pin, silver studs and two keys. The Police were informed of it and the purse was recovered from the accused who admitted the offence.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of March last, there were 72 horses, 91 bullocks, and 15 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March, 50 horses, 90 bullocks, 4 cows with calves, 2 he-buffaloes, 2 she-goats 1 she-buffalo, and 38 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 65 horses, 1 mule, 73 bullocks, 4 cows with calves 1 he-buffalo, 1 she-goat and 20 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among she-goats and 12 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month :—4 horses, 1 bullock, 1 cow, 1 calf, 34 dogs, 1 pea-hen, and 10 parrots.

A PARSI LUNATIC.—Before Mr. P.H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Kaikobad N. Mody, Head Constable B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, again charged Dorabji Merwanji, a Parsi, with trespassing into the quarters of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Sorabji, Station Master at Mahim and with stealing one gold chain of the value of Rs. 131. When placed before his Worship on the last occasion, the accused did not appear to be in a fit state of mind to conduct his defence and was consequently ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. The Police having now reported that the accused was not capable of making his defence, the Magistrate ordered him to be kept in police custody, pending orders from Government.

ROBBING HIS NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, to Inspector Jebb charged Gopal Mahadoo, a Hindu lad, aged fifteen, with stealing a pearl nose-ring of the value of Rs. 18, the property of Mukti, a Hindu woman. It appears that the complainant and the accused lived in the same chawl at Kamatipoora. On Friday morning Mukti went to the water tap to fetch water, leaving ajar the door of her room. When she returned a few minutes after, she found her box open and the nose-ring stolen. She also found the accused, who lived in the adjoining room, had disappeared. She suspected him and went out at once in search of him. She found the lad at Pydownee and made him over to the police. The nosering was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Being a juvenile offender, he was sentenced to receive fourteen stripes.

BIG HAUL OF COCAINE.—Since the assumption of control by the State of the sale of cocaine in Bombay, unlicensed sale of the drug by expert hands in the town has considerably exercised not only the vigilance, but the patience of the Bombay Abkari authorities. In one instance in Vithalwadi the sale was being conducted under such extraordinary precautions as to necessitate the adoption of special measures for its detection by Mr. H. Ballantyne, Assistant Collector of Abkari. On receiving complaints about this illicit sale, Mr. Ballantyne concerted measures in association with Inspector C.J. Power of the Bombay Police, for the arrest of the person complained against. On Saturday evening, these officers secretly assembled a "panch" of townspeople, in whose presence they searched the person of an informant in the Abkari Department, and provided him with five rupees marked on the spot, and instructed him to go and buy cocaine from the tenant of a certain four-storeyed house they had pointed out to him. Then they lay in wait for a preconcerted signal to rush into the house. On receiving the signal they all went to the third storey, and arrested one Gordhandass Ladha, who had sold to the informer one bottle of cocaine for four rupees. They searched the man and his habitation, and recovered the four marked rupees and also twenty-one more bottles of cocaine, rather a large store, concealed in a piece of printed paper and laid on a delapidated old couch. Judicial proceedings will be taken against the accused who is known to the Bombay Police already.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.—A very successful Variety Entertainment took place in the rooms of the St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, Khooshroo Lodge, before a crowded audience, on Saturday night last, the proceeds being in aid of the building fund for a Sanitarium at Panchgani for the Daughters of the Cross. The programme began with a selection from the orchestra followed by a song "Gates of the West" by the school children of Dadar Convent. A piano solo by Miss Wadia was followed by the "Bedouin's Love Song" by Mr. Hogan, who received an encore. Mrs. L. W. Michael came next and sang as she always does sweetly and well. A banjo solo by Mr. Sam de Costa was encored, as also was Mr G. Flynn's character song, "The Hero," an extremely funny piece The first part came to a close with another song by the Dadar Convent school children. In the second part the farce, in one act, "Cherry Bounce" was played by the students of St. Mary's College, whose acting showed careful training. Master Lonnelly, as old Mr. Oldrents, and Master Prater, as Mrs. Homespun being very good indeed. The farmers Gammon and Spinnage, were played by Master Woodmore and O'Houlon, who received a hearty call after their scene with Oldrent but the life and soul of the play was Master Templeton, whose antics kept the audience in continuous laughter and the part of Geography could not have been in better hands. The third part of the programme comprised a Gavotte by the orchestra, a song by Mr. G. E. Thomas a cornet solo, a duet by Miss La Frenais and Mr. Oscar, a comic song "His day's work was done" by Mr. G. F. Hartt, which was deservedly encored and a lecture on "Girls" by Mr. L. Mongini, which caused great amusement, to the audience more than half of which was of the fair sex. There is no doubt that these entertainments are well appreciated and their freedom from vulgarity makes them welcomed by both young and old. To Mr. Keating, who has been Honorary Secretary, since the Union came into existence, over five years ago, a word of praise should not be forgotten.

SAILANA NOTES.

PANDIT Rajkishonji Sahib, the Dewan, Sailana, has been touring in the districts to see personally the condition of the subjects and their cattle, writes our Sailana correspondent. He is also to meet the Dewan Sahib of Rutlam at Dhanesra in connection with a boundary dispute between the two States.

As the Mayo College at Ajmer will be closed owing to the summer vacation, the Sailana Heir-apparent and the second Prince with their Guardian will return here about the 30th instant.

The Rana Sahib of Badvani now studying at the Mayo College and who is the brother-in-law of our Maharaja Sahib H. H. Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is expected here for a short time en route to Badvani.

Mr. P. M. Sinha of the Oriental Literature Society for the resuscication of the Aryan religion at Calcutta has been touring in Central India to collect subscriptions and enlist members. He delivered a very interesting and philosophical lecture on the incarnation of Gauranga of Bengal and Bhakti Yog in general before a fairly large audience in the Palace Garden. His Highness the Raja Sahib was present.

Mr. Malhar Anant the Karyadhikariji, who is the representative of the Jagat Guru Shree Shankracharyaji has arrived here. His discourse on religious matters is very pleasing and instructive. He delivered a short speech on truth and the general principles of all religions.

From Monday last all the State offices have transacted business in the morning on account of the increasing heat.

NOTES FROM INDORE.

THE Foot-ball Tournament held between the Local Schools namely, the Residency School, Daily College, Canadian Mission School and the Indore English Madrasa came to an end on the 22nd inst. The silver cup presented by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar has been won by the Residency School.

Captain Amar Nath, Indore Police, has captured a gang of about 125 notorious dacoits with 70 coiners, who used to counterfeit British coin. This has led to the decrease of dacoities and a decrease in the making of spurious coins. The case is under trial. Previously, he (Captain Amar Nath) captured some 40 dacoits most of whom were convicted.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The final outturn report of the Madras Gingelly Crop of 1904-1905 states : The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of March 1905 was 578,200 acres or about 21 per cent less than in the preceeding year. It is also less than the five and ten years' averages by 11 and 8 per cent. respectively. The decrease occurs in all the districts except Godavari and South Arcot, but is large in Kistna, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly ; and is due to want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The crop is generally in fair condition and is estimated to give 63 per cent. of a normal yield on an average.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, May 1, 1905.

1 Lieut E Thomas, 1st Cornwall Volunteer Artillery, has been attached to the Corps for duty, from the 1st April.

2 It is notified for information that the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps on the 4th inst. Members who have not returned their Arms are requested to do so at once.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Sunday Times" writes :—The "National Review" has taken seriously a young officer, Baron von Edelsheim, who published in 1901 a pamphlet, entitled "Operationen uber See." On the strength of this youthful essay from an irresponsible warrior the well-known monthly magazine has published an article, "The Future Functions of the German Navy," alleged to be written by a member of the German General Staff which is nothing but a translation of extracts from the above-named pamphlet. Baron von Edelsheim, who at the time was lieutenant in the Second Guard Regiment of Lancers, was only provisionally attached to the General Staff for a specific purpose, and in no way "a member of the German General Staff." The article in the "National Review," with its translation of extracts from the pamphlet, "Operationen uber See," deals with the oft-repeated tale of an English invasion and other equally childish subjects which practical students of war have dismissed long ago as impossible. The essay was written by the baron with a view of promotion to a permanent billet in the General Staff, but unfortunately for him the military authorities looked upon his efforts as so utterly unsound that the essay was the cause of his never receiving the coveted rank, and the baron in his own country returned to oblivion. It seems hard, therefore that an editor should be hoaxed into presenting such an essay so as to convey the impression that it had the sanction or the countenance of anybody in authority in German military circles.

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J. BEGBIE,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1905.

AN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

MR. ALFRED DE LISSA, of Sydney, attorney of New South Wales, has propounded a scheme for an Empire League. Australia makes such slow progress along the lines of Imperialism that the present proposition is the more welcome as revealing the fact that men do exist in the southern colonies who "think imperially." Mr. de Lissa is one of the gentlemen who took the "Statist's" prize in 1894, for a competitive essay on an Imperial Customs Union, which he regards as practically the same thing as Mr. Chamberlain now advocates. Having regard to the very wide divergence of opinion expressed, the writer offers his scheme as "a contribution to thought in connection with the great problem of consolidating the Empire." It embodies a plan, having for its basis the extension of trade between England and the dependencies and between the possessions, and preference to colonial products, by means of shipping subsidies, transit facilities, bonuses etc., avoiding the difficulties incident to the imposition of preferable customs duties. A primary or initial fund for the purpose, in addition to other possible revenue, is contemplated by the imposition of a customs impost of one penny in the pound on all imports and exports throughout the Empire, excepting re-exports, representing transit trade, and imports from ports within the Empire, the same yielding approximately four and a quarter millions per annum. Means for the regulation of banking currency throughout the Empire are also suggested, and it is proposed that the Council of the League shall include representatives of the United Kingdom and the whole of the British possessions for the purpose of dealing with matter relating to production, trade, interchange, finance, immigration, defence and so forth, the sittings of the Council or Conventions of the League being on the footing of a Parliament. He propounds the further desirable object of regulating currency throughout the Empire by the establishment of a State Bank in every possession in connection with a State Bank in the United Kingdom, on the same footing as the Bank of England, by means of which financial assistance, required in any dependency in time of emergency, may be forthcoming and financial panics effectually dealt with and overcome. The adoption of some such scheme, as he proposes, would promote the investment of British capital in industries in the possessions, so that the accumulated funds of capital, always seeking profitable investment in the United Kingdom and finding employment to a great extent in foreign countries, may be directed to the possessions ; and so that hundreds of thousands, now wanting employment in the British Isles may find suitable employment in the possessions in the increased production of the food products and raw material which England requires in exchange for her manufactures.

As to the deliberative and administrative functions of the proposed League, it is suggested that the Council or Convention shall be essentially representative of interests and comprise representatives of the United Kingdom and of every possession. Acting as a whole, it would be virtually a Parliament for trade and industrial interests of the Empire. It would have separate action in divisions and sections to admit members representing the same, considering the conserving local interests. Having regard to the necessity of the self-governing colonies preserving the freedom existing under responsible Government and the strong feeling which exists concerning any kind of Federation which would make the interests of any one possession dependent upon the votes of representatives of the United Kingdom and of other possessions, the primary idea would have to be kept in mind, the idea upon which the accomplishment of any Federation of a permanent character must be based that the results of the union should be substantial interest in the work and occupation of daily life, upon which producers and traders, who constitute the material portion of the population in British possessions, rely for their incomes and prosperity. The more closely the same may become associated with the United Kingdom in an apparent way and by an active agency, the more definitely the idea of an Imperial nationality will be presented. The action of any foreign country, which would stop the main branches of trade and industry or dangers which should threaten, would be regarded more seriously as matters of common concern. It is the extension of trade relations, the substantial increase in industrial activity and the prosperity of the possessions which can alone produce the general thought and feeling needful for an Imperial federation. Furthermore, observes Mr. de Lissa, the advantages to be derived should, as far as possible, be immediate and not prospective, evident and not problematical.

In advocating his scheme Mr. de Lissa goes very fully into detail and even gives us a forecast of what, he believes, would be the results. Not only would the Empire become richer, but its people would benefit individually. Through the instrumentality of the League, "the means would possibly arise for England to undertake work of needful renovation she has hitherto found herself unable to commence, that of retrieving a surplus population of the poorest classes from their present condition of permanent destitution. With the agencies under the control of the Department, the subsidised vessels which would be occasionally available and the facilities for aiding production, settlements of a primitive character, under suitable administration, might be formed in some of the South African, or other possessions. Although of the roughest character in the first instance, and although bare wants alone might be supplied, yet such conditions must be the commencement of improvement with masses of humanity found within an area having limits for employment ; helpless and hopeless as to future efforts and in numbers so great that the attempt to solve the question of relief is an admitted failure. If the means of successful settlement were indicated, it is apprehended that the supply of funds would not ultimately be wanting and after the first difficulties had been overcome, the gradual repayment thereof during a term of years out of products, or by the individuals assisted would be both likely and possible. It is not contended that the course suggested should be carried out or that it should be put forward as one of the objects of the League ; but that if any action could be taken to grapple with so great an evil, constituting, irrespective of other considerations, a menace of constant danger, such an organisation, as that proposed, would present possibilities of action which would not otherwise eventuate." What Mr. de Lissa wishes to impress upon us is that, with the objects contemplated successfully established by the Federation and Empire united, the British race would become individually and collectively self-reliant, confident that war could bring no dearth in the harvest, finding no danger in hostile armaments by sea or land and having no fear of foreign foe to mar their progressive civilisation.

MOROCCO.

THERE is some difference between Count Tattenbach's, latest statement of the object of his Mission to Fez, and that which accompanied the announcement of his temporary appointment as German Envoy to the Moorish Court. In the circular which he sent round to the diplomatic body at Tangier, it was stated that he had received special instructions ordering him to negotiate only with the Sultan directly, and the negotiations were understood to refer to a special commercial treaty between Morocco and Germany. He now declares that he is going to Fez, only to thank the Sultan for the reception given to the Kaiser at Tangier and to repeat the assurances concerning the integrity of Morocco. The results of the Kaiser's visit to Tangier were not all that were expected, and doubtless Count Tattenbach's Mission has been modified accordingly. But it is well that Mr. Lowther, the British Minister at Tangier, also finds that his presence is necessary at Fez. French appreciation of the British Minister's move is naturally great, for it is a practical demonstration of the "entente" and should assist the completion of the negotiations for reforms. The French demands have been accepted in principle, but the discussion of detail does not proceed satisfactorily, for like another Ruler whose troubles are engaging the attention of the world, the weak Sultan is surrounded by advisers who offer conflicting counsel, to all of which he alternately pays heed. Moreover, there is the Pretender, the anti-foreign sentiment of the people, and the chronic want of money, which the passion of Abd-el-Aziz for costly foreign toys and gewgaws does nothing to diminish. The Sultan was willing to accept French money, but when the policy of "pacific penetration" developed, the Maghzen became alarmed, and an emissary was sent to Europe to endeavour to secure the intervention of other Powers. The Kaiser at any rate seized the occasion again to play the role of arbiter of the universe, but His Majesty's dramatic interferences have never yet done more than create universal astonishment. There is always the possibility, of course, that they may create serious trouble ; and the uneasiness in France over German's incursion into the affairs of Morocco is not surprising. The proverbial bull in the China shop is not more alarming than the Kaiser's frequent interventions ; but happily he manages to get out again before serious damage has been done.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

IT is interesting to note that the proposal contained in this year's Naval Estimates to build eleven new submarine boats, at a cost of over £800,000, has occasioned a good deal of comment at home, by no means favourable, from many officers of the Navy, as well as from others, who closely follow the requirements of our fleets. As we have already so many submarines, the question is being asked whether it is not time to stop building them in such numbers, and to follow the example set by Germany in experimenting before incurring further large expenditure. Considerable doubt has also arisen as to our wisdom in continuing to construct submarines, when both France and the United States of America—countries which have paid the closet attention to the construction of craft for under-water work—have arrived at the conclusion that the submersible boat is far more valuable. Quite lately, it has been announced that the French, who had very extensive experience of submarines, and who have spent such sums on them as to cause grave embarrassment to their naval estimates, have found, as the result of a commission of inquiry, that the submarine must be abandoned, and that the submersible, which moves on the surface of the water, is "incontestably superior." In America much the same opinion has been arrived at, and a recent Navy Department publication gives details of a controversy which has arisen over the respective merits of the Holland (submarine) and the Lake (submersible) types. The Navy, it is said, is divided, but there is no division of opinion in the Army, the latter being in charge of the coast defences, as to the superiority of the "Lake" boats. In the face of the conclusions that have been arrived at by both French and American experts, surely it is time we should pause to experiment before launching out into what may prove to be needless expense. One second class cruiser might, perhaps, happen to be a more valuable addition to our fleet than a dozen submarines.

CANADIAN APPLES.

THE Canadian Minister of Agriculture has, on the representation of those engaged in the fruit-shipping business, introduced a Bill to provide for uniform boxes for packing apples for export, and it is conceded on all hands that the measure will prove of material assistance to what is one of Canada's most important industries. The principle of the Bill has already been accepted by the Dominion House of Commons. At the first reading the Bill was objected to by several members, but criticism was disarmed by the fact that the Minister had initiated legislation at the request of those engaged in the business, who were practically unanimous in advocating the fixing of a standard apple box. The inside measurement of the box, determined upon, is 10 inches deep, 11 inches wide, and 20 inches long, the cubic content being just 18 inches less than an Imperial bushel. On and after July 1st, 1906, all apples for export must be shipped in boxes of this size. With the disappearance of the barrel, will come a cheaper handling and shipment of the fruit, and while the box is cheaper to make, it will render the fruit less susceptible to damage through its own weight and through other causes. The trick of "facing." will speedily die out when the standard boxes come into use. The small apples at the bottom are effectually hidden in a full barrel, but it will be a comparatively simple matter to inspect the entire contents of the standard box.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, were :—Sir Charles Rivaz, Colonel Sir John Farquharson, Lady Elliot, Lady Creagh, Hon. Mr. Justice H. Boddam, and Mrs. Boddam, and Major Hon. H. W. and Mrs. Addington.

H. M. S. PROSERPINE, Commander A.R. Hulbert, sailed yesterday for Aden.

IT is understood that Karachi is to be the port of departure for the Prince and Princess of Wales at the close of their Indian tour.

MR. HOLLAND, Director of the Geological Survey, proceeds to Lahore next week in connection with inquiries into the earthquake,

MR. W. H. IMPEY, Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, is confined to bed with an attack of illness following upon a chill.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, under the Command of Lieutenant-Commander H. G. C. Somerville, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Muscat, which port she left on the 25th ultimo.

A COMMITTEE of experts, including geologists and engineers, will shortly assemble at Dharmsala to consider whether it is safe to rebuild the civil station and cantonments there.

DETAILS of the programme to be followed by the Committee on the etiology of plague will be settled next month, after the arrival of the experts in India. It will include visits to the areas at present worst infected.

THE system of complete insurance to destination for postal parcels addressed to New South Wales has now been resumed. The maximum amount for which a parcel can be insured is £50. The charges for insurance to destination are six annas per £5.

THE news from Tashkend regarding military movements in Afghanistan need not cause anxiety. It is at this period of the year that the relief of the Afghan garrisons is carried out, and consequently troops are more in evidence than usual along the frontier.

IT will be some time before the new Motor Car Service which the South Indian Railway Company purposes to institute between Ammayanaikanur and the foot of the Kodaikanal Ghaut is started. In the first place, the cars, though they have been selected, have not yet been shipped from London.

MR. E. GOOD, who was for many years Port Officer and Collector of Customs at Chittagong has retired, and the Port Commissioners, propose to appoint in his place an officer of the Royal Indian Marine to perform the duties of Port Officer, with a separate officer for the Collector of Customs. The Commissioners have recorded that Mr. Good's zeal and energy were of great service to the Port, and consider that a substantial bonus should be granted to him on his retirement

MR. W. M. WIJEYSINGHE, a Cingalese, who has recently returned from Japan, where he has been for two years, thinks there is a splendid market in Japan for copra, cocoanut fibre, skins and hides, horns, bones, etc. In spite of the large outturn of tea in Japan, there is some demand for Ceylon tea, and Mr. Wijeysinghe seems to think it might be pushed there with some advantage. He has a great opinion of the Japanese as traders, and says they never lose an opportunity of learning anything from foreigners.

THE Viceroy of the two Kuang provinces of China is reported to have issued a special Army Order, which has struck terror into the hearts of all under his command. It is the effect that all Officers hereafter found guilty of the opium-smoking habit will be summarily decapitated in the presence of the Army and that soldiers guilty of the same habit will be scourged through the streets with their crime written on small flags, affixed to pointed bamboos piercing the offenders, ears, and finally drummed out of the Army. It remains to be seen how such drastic orders will be observed by the Viceroy's forces.

THE services of Mr. E. Blaber, Public Works Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Port Commissioners of Chittagong as Port Engineer. Mr. Blaber's services will be utilised on the work of the revetment of the Karanafuri River, for which an estimate amounting to Rs.2,55,711 has been sanctioned by the Government. He will also conduct engineering surveys in the river and generally advise the Port Commissioners in the extensive works which are in contemplation at the Port of Chittagong. The proposals for the purchases of a dredger, which his Excellency the Viceroy promised should be provided, are also under consideration, the Port Commissioners being fully alive to the necessity for improving the bars of the river so that larger vessels can enter and leave the port.

THERE appears to be some misconception as to the Plague Commission which was appointed recently, and the Secretary of State has been asked to consider the expediency of adding to the Commission an Indian member with special experience of the disease. The suggestion, however, does not meet with Mr. Brodrick's approval. All the expert native assistance that may be required can be obtained locally when the Commission is at work in each infected area. The administrative aspects of plague were exhaustively dealt with by Sir Thomas Fraser's Commission of 1898-99, and the practical difficulties of combating the disease are familiar to the Indian Government and its officers. The present investigation, Mr. Brodrick says, will be confined to purely scientific problems, in the hope that if these are solved advances will be made in the practical treatment of the plague, and he adds that the composition of the expedition has been settled on the advice of the two scientific societies which have undertaken to supervise the inquiry.

THE MAKING OF A DESERTER.

[BY AN EX-NON-COM.]

DESERTERS are of two kinds—those who will desert no matter what the circumstances, and those whom circumstances alone force to it. The latter class alone concerns us. It is surely something very strange that a man who is not a wilful renegade, and who voluntarily enlisted into a voluntary Army should be driven to tear himself away from it, and incur all the penalties and unrest that accrue to the deserter. This result is undoubtedly the outcome of a number of hard, uncongenial facts which face the recruit, but which are all auxiliary to the main truth, that a general mode of treatment which is well suited to unwilling conscripts is wholly unpalatable to volunteers ; and that instead of the consideration and co-operation from superiors which might be appropriate to the willing sacrifice of liberty, there is often the same harshness and disregard for feelings which might have marked the press-gang days.

This statement must be taken to apply specially in the regimental and local sense ; the internal aspect unknown to the far-removed higher authorities And further, writes an ex-non-com. In the "Pall Mall Gazette" it is the psychological aspect of life in the ranks that appals the young, impressionable recruit, rather than the material ; the stinting of his moral and emotional faculties rather than the starving of his stomach. Earnest and practical attention has been bestowed on the improvement of the soldier's bodily comforts ; but in a voluntary army, at a time when educated, well-bred men enter its ranks, when it has been demonstrated that initiative and intelligence are essential in every member of a fighting force—the study of the soldier as a man, and the promotion of individualism, should surely be pursued in a sympathetic spirit. No trust is reposed in the soldier's intelligence or sense of honour. Wherever he goes, or whatever he does, is under the superintendence of a non-commissioned officer.

His first acquaintance, during barrack-room inspection, with the youthful subaltern, autocratically denouncing, censuring, or punishing, may hurt our recruit's sense of tolerant justice, and give him a wholly fictitious respect for authority. He will for the first time have discerned the great gulf between him and his officers ; and he will develop ideas on military caste when he learns that he must not approach an officer without permission of, and accompanied by a non-commissioned officer ; that he must be careful to avoid the officers' quarters, and that punishment for trivial military offences may be doled to him by a youth in his teens. In the intervals of his drills he will be employed for hours, much to the soiling of his self-respect, in performing the scullery-work of the officers' and sergeants' messes, the clearing of barrack refuse, scrubbing of floors, and cleansing of beer-cans in the wet canteen. His leisure hours will never be anticipated or enjoyed after the first disillusionment. It is not so much the cleaning of his uniform, or the irksome wear of it when seeking recreation, but the knowledge that, on his leaving and returning to barracks, he is subject to inspections, and in town is under the eagle eye of the military police, not to mention officers in mufti and non-commissioned officers, that will induce him to spend his long evenings in future in the miserable barrack-room, providing the canteen attracts him not.

Such are some few of the discordant facts opening out on the vista of the young sensitive recruit, in his first few months of Army life. The change from the comfort of home life to Army life is a very sharp one ; from being an individual with caring companions, and comfortable, harmonising surroundings, he at once becomes a mere unit among many, unconsidered, left to fall or fight alone, and in an environment suited to the lowest strata. Gradually he begins to realise that he is no more a man, but a machine, every condition anticipated, every necessity supplied, but with the shed-like comfort and as much sympathy as the soul-less machine receives. Let ill-health diminish his working value, and he is catalogued, paraded, and marched for inspection by the doctor ; similarly, he is paraded and marched to church, whatever his religious convictions ; he is inspected at his meals, and at all his goings and comings. He is in a new and unnatural world of class, fine distinctions, and enforced worship, where the heart may be otherwise. His life in the barrack-room becomes uniformly that of the common crowd ; instincts of refinement, art, seclusion, &c., must lie dormant, or be replaced by less natural feelings. He gradually becomes coloured by the atmosphere in which he dwells ; his content becomes mere tolerance, his patience becomes endurance, his self-control becomes self-suppression, his temperance becomes self-denial, or excess at opportunity, as his character prompts, his reserve becomes self-absorption, his condonation becomes resentment his emotions and sympathies become blunted, and his desires all centred in release from restraint. He will gain a little of the soldier, lose much of the man.

The soldier at heart will learn to accept unquestioningly all that offers, and become part of it : but in the other case resentment, that may easily become active, will surely mature. The one sheds his wings, the other is for ever beating them against the bars of his cage. If you could quite confine the latter, he would at length become a stubborn, stolid, featherless creature, obeying force, but no longer reason; but whilst ways and means exist, he will escape somehow. Even the intentional soldier rarely develops into the ideal, because his treatment lowers him to the level of the conscript; he is not allowed to develop naturally as a volunteer. The poor recruit who is not a soldier might have warmed into one by careful tending, but he is entirely killed by the shower of ice-cold water he meets instead. He can become a frozen, solid object, but not a warm, thinking, contented one.

He has no one to turn to for sympathy or guidance. His sergeant has matured from all these evils into a machine of only slightly considered importance and individuality, and, in his precious privileges and status, becomes often a different creature of chill indifference. The officer exists in an atmosphere of his own, unattainable. His superiority partakes of the nature of the individual looking out from the top story of a sky-scraper on poor crawling humanity below. To many such, the men are the mere signs of their occupation, and the means wherewith their sense of importance and power are flattered. All honour to the sterling exceptions which triumphantly prove the rule. The soldier soon understands that his former freedom has been replaced by dependence to the full on all around him, and, for the amelioration at all difficulties, solely on himself. He will, therefore, carve out some happier condition of things.

It will not be long before he will be tempted from sheer impatience to beat against his bars, even at the risk of hurt to himself ; to enjoy for some period some measure of happy and complete immunity from oppression, even though sure punishment follows. And so he will remain absent from barracks for two or three days. And he will enjoy the sweetness of being himself once more, of being alone and natural. Reluctantly he returns to find the incompatibility of his existence, in consequence, accentuated. He will be a prisoner, guarded as a felon, treated with as much suspicion, doled as much consideration, fallen into disrepute with his superiors, and with punishment to undergo, whilst the forfeiture of his pay, and the possible disappearance of some of his kit during his absence, will throw him into debt ; and that is the one overwhelming fact rendering military life to such a man imposible. These added troubles, and the heightened halo attached to the memory of his last "absence" will soon induce a yearning for a longer period of relief. Thus it will not be long before the final, permanent "absence," is arrived at.

Overdrawn ! some will say. I deny it. Let such compare the proportion of desertions in our voluntary army, the best-paid and most costly in Europe, with those armies where conscription obtains. Let them explain if they can the alarming increase of crimes of shopbreaking and violence by young soldiers, with a view to obtaining their "tickets" ; the fact that more than 50 per cent. of military crimes are for "absence" and "overstaying pass" ; the desertion of as many as ten and eleven in a month in regiments. And, if they seek further conviction of what has been written, let them serve in the ranks.

Next in importance to the great question of how to obtain recruits is that of knowing how to retain such men as we have.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S OVERTURES.

COUNT OKUMA'S WARNING.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Count Okuma addressing the Progressivest Committee at Tokio warned the people to prepare for a further prolongation of the war.

The steamer Juliette has sailed from the Mauritius for Saigon.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A telegram from Washington states that the British Ambassador sails for home to-morrow and that the German and French Ambassadors follow.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that they will unofficially communicate to King Edward, the Kaiser and President Loubet President Roosevelt's earnest desire to end the war at the earliest opportunity, and it is believed that the impending naval engagement, whatever the result is, will offer an opportunity for initiating peace negotiations.

REPORTED CAPTURE DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

A private telegram from Saigon, received in Calcutta yesterday, states that there is no truth in the rumour that two vessels laden with cargoes of rice for Japan have been captured by the Russian fleet.

THE BALTIC FLEET AT KAMRANH BAY.

SIGHTED BY THE P. & O. "MANILA."

The P. and O. s.s. Manila, which arrived at Colombo a few days ago from the Far East, reports having passed a portion of the Baltic Fleet at 2-15 a.m. on the 15th April, when north of Kamranh Bay. They observed the searchlights playing from two vessels posted one at the North and one at the South of the entrance to the harbour, about two miles out. They were vigilantly sweeping the sea all round. At 6 a.m. they saw five warships off Kamranh Bay, two or three miles out.

"Were there any inside the harbour?" asked a representative of the "Ceylon Observer."

"It is impossible to say. Kamranh Bay is an excellent harbour. The entrance is about half-a-mile wide and it opens out inside so that even if vessels were inside it would be impossible to see them from some distance outside."

A representative of the "Times of Ceylon," also boarded the vessel and learned that the Manila saw the first indications of the Baltic Fleet while still 30 miles away from the group, and an Officer explained how this was, as follows :—

The whole Fleet, with the exception of two cruisers, were hidden away, lying at anchor in the inner harbour. Two cruisers were stationed outside at the entrance to the harbour as sentinels, probably, to keep a look out for the Japs and give warning to the rest inside. Well, the cruisers were not enjoying the idea of being the first to be flung to the Japs and were keeping the sky alight with their search lights for miles around. If the Japs had approached them the lights of these cruisers would not have helped the Russians at that distance to descry them ; but how should the Russians know that? It is just those simple things that they have had no training in. The lights would probably have assisted the Japanese very much to locate their quarry. We saw the sky alight miles away. In fact, it was 2 o'clock in the morning when we saw the lights and broad daylight by the time we came upon them. The sentinel cruisers were still outside then, but they got in and joined the rest as we passed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

An Influx of Immigrants.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

LONDON, APRIL, 29.

The "Times" in an article on Seoul shows that complete and effective control by the Japanese has been established in Korea. Japanese families are pouring into the country, and it is estimated that already sixty thousand have arrived and there is practically an uninterrupted chain of Japanese settlements from Fusan to the Yalu.

Most of the so called foreign advisers have been succeeded by Japanese whose advice can be enforced.

The worthless Korean Army of nine thousand has been reduced to a Palace Guard of fifteen hundred and Japanese Gendarmery have replaced Korean Police.

The Emperor and his corrupt Court are dismayed, but still hope for Russian success.

THE AGITATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A Quiet Day.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Yesterday was quiet in St. Petersburg and the crowds were less than usual. Patrols were everywhere.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Skirmish Near Canea.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Three insurgents were killed and six wounded, and one gendarme killed, three wounded and fourteen missing in an encounter that took place at Voukolies, twelve miles west of Canea.

THE TIBETAN OUTRAGE.

The Murdered Official.

The Foreign Office learns that the murdered Amban was Assistant Resident in Tibet who was on special duty on the Szechuan frontier and not the Resident.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

France and Germany.

UNEASINESS IN PARIS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The determined and deliberate policy of Germany in Morocco is regarded in Paris as becoming an increasing grave factor in European politics even warranting watchfulness of France on its eastern frontier.

Mr. Lowther, the British Minister, will be accompanied by several British officers when he goes to Fez.

The German Mission to Fez leaves Tangier on the 2nd May.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A telegram from Tangier states that Count Tattenbach, the German Envoy, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that the object of his mission to Fez was to thank the Sultan for the welcome given to the Kaiser and to repeat the assurances concerning the integrity of Morocco.

It is not intended, he said, to ask concessions or propose a commercial convention. Had France communicated with Germany, the latter would have pointed out the incompatibility of private agreements with the international Madrid Convention. France has now offered to enter into pourparlers, but Germany could not go behind the Madrid Convention.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Count Tattenbach, in his interview with Reuter's representative, further said that Germany needed room for expanding the population of her colonies which were few and small, and she would warmly support an international conference if Morocco proposed it.

The French negotiations are not progressing, pending the arrival of Count Tattenbach at Fez.

A PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Death of Lord Grimthorpe.

The death is announced of Lord Grimthorpe which creates a vacant seat at Whitby.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS AT ROME.

The Indian Representative.

Sir Edward Buck will represent the Indian Government at the Agricultural Congress in Rome next month.

THE RISING IN ARABIA.

Insurgent Successes.

MONAKHA INVESTED.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Reuter's Agent at Hodeida states that Sanaa surrendered on the 20th instant.

The insurgents are now investing Menakha which has a semi-mutinous garrison.

Five thousand Arabs have attacked an Egyptian caravan near Yambo returning from Mecca. Seventeen of the escort were killed.

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

Arrival in Paris.

The King and Queen have arrived at Marseilles.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

His Majesty King Edward has left Marseilles for Paris and has had a great popular ovation.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

His Majesty King Edward arrived in Paris last evening. His arrival was quite private and unofficial.

Her Majesty the Queen is not accompanying him and is continuing her cruise in the Mediterranean.

BRITISH NAVAL VISIT TO BREST.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The British fleet will visit Brest from the 10th to the 17th July.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS,

Construction of a New Type.

Mr. Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Gosport, last night, said the Admiralty lays down next autumn at Portsmouth the first of a new type of battleship which will be the most powerful in the world and be built in the shortest time known.

It will embody considerable alterations in design, the result of the lessons learnt in the Russo Japanese war.

The reason for the recent lull in construction was, he said, to enable these to be considered and utilized.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Count Goluchowski has arrived in Venice where he will interview Signor Tittoni.

Later advices state that Count Goluchowski and Signor Tittoni have had two interviews of one hour each resulting in a complete agreement on all questions.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Lord Selborne's Departure.

Lord Selborne has started for Cape Town to take up his new appointment.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

The Rugby Championship.

In the match for the Rugby County Championship at West Hartlepool, Durham made nine points and Middlesex eight.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

A telegram, received from Nepal, says that at a grand Durbar held in the palace at Khat Mandu, on the 26th instant, Major Manners Smith, V. C., the Resident, presented to the Prime Minister of Nepal, the Insignia of G. C. S. I., conferred on him on the 1st January.

MR. JAMES BUCKINGHAM'S RETIREMENT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

At the Saturday Club, last night, the members of the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Tea Association gave a farewell dinner to Mr. James Buckingham, C.I.E., who is leaving India after 41 years' stay. Covers were laid for fifty-three. Mr. Lockhart-Smith, President of the Association, presided, and the function which was great success passed off pleasantly.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

As the experiments with wireless telegraphy on the Lodge-Muirhead system, which have lately been carried out between Diamond Island, Slipper Island and Port Blair, have proved successfulit, is intended that the installation should be maintained as a permanent arrangement for communication with Port Blair.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Payne, from the Punjab Secretariat, is appointed sub pro tem Registrar, Legislative Department, India, vice Mr. Marshall posted temporarily to the Foreign Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Phillott, 23rd Cavalry, to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, vice Lieut.-Colonel Ranking on leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary Captain W. O. Dawson to be Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sindh, Baluchistan and Rajputana.

Mr. D. T. Barry, of the Ceylon Forest Service, is appointed to the Indian Forest Department as Assistant Conservator and posted to Madras.

Mr. Buchnill, Assistant Engineer, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Engineer, Bengal, to be Electrical Adviser to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Appointments are recognised of Mr. W. Archibald as acting Spanish Vice-Consul, Rangoon ; of Mr. W. MacDonald as acting Belgian Consul, Rangoon and Mr. J. P. Stoddart as acting Spanish Vice-Consul, Calcutta.

Lieutenant Lorimer, Vice-Consul, at Ahwaz, Persia, has six months' leave.

Major Conran, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana, Imperial Service Infantry, has six and half months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dewar, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, has six months' leave, Mr. K. B. Wagle officiating.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Comptroller of Post Offices, has seven months' leave, Mr. L. E. Pritchard officiating.

LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

THE INDIAN ARMY'S FITNESS.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

A special cable to the "Pioneer" dated London, 28th April, says :—The "Times" in a long article on the question of dual control in the Indian Army, invites the Government to make a statement concerning Lord Kitchener's position.

It represents that the army is unfitted to fulfil the purpose for which it exists and suggests the probability of a compromise, the Military Department being retained with reduced powers.

The Army Council has decided to adopt a system of nomination in order secure sufficient number of entries for commissions in the cavalry.

THE PALITANA JAIN TEMPLE DISPUTE.

Mr. Jeevanram Bhatt, Pleader, wires:—Vakil Harilal Mancharam, managing representative of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, representative of the Jain community in India, who has come to Palitana here for the inspection of the firm and to supervise the case of the Barots against Maharaj Deepvijayjee, has been attacked by dysentery, but is doing well.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix to-day, from the Victoria Dock, No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 to-day, at 6 p.m., sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health New Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 3-30 p.m., sharp, to-day :—

Mr Bertelsmann
Mr and Mrs Buchner, child and infant
Mr Bent
Mrs Bentzien
Mr J Burton
Master Burton
Lieut Buller
Mr and Mrs Cuthbertson Jones
Mr S B Cross
Mr G Dunn
Mr Deutsch
Capt and Mrs Dale
Mrs Devonshire and child
Mr Esardas Dhunamull and child
Mr Gill
Mr J H Heap and 2 children
Mr and Mrs J H Hillier
Mr E G Hill
Mr S Hoffmann
Mr and Mrs H S Harington
3 Misses Harington
Master Harington
Mr A Heberlein
Mrs Hall
2 Misses Hall
Sister Hermine
Mr H Hill
Capt B Fruin-Hill
Miss Holtz
Mrs Keatinge
Miss Keatinge
Mr Kobre
Mr Labante
Mr Carl Lichtenstein
Revd and Mrs Lutes and child
Mr J H Lovell
Mr Maganmull Dhunamull
Mr Meli
Mr A Meyer
Capt Mundy
Mr P G Messent
Sir David and Lady Masson
Miss Masson
Major and Mrs Mawhinny
Mr L Mongini
Mr Munji Nathoobhoy
Mr and Mrs Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cassinath
Mr and Mrs J R Nolan
Mr and Mrs C H Oertel
Mr and Mrs J C N Pearson
Mr and Mrs A Powell
Mr B Pope
Mr Santdass Dhunamull
Mr E Scarpa
Mr and Mrs E Schon
Mr and Mrs H Stanley Reed
Mr Steffen
Mr A Sulzer
Miss A L Sharp
Mr A Treo
Mr and Mrs J H Vincent, child and infant
Mrs A L Voves
Sister Walburga
Mr W H Webb
Capt and Mrs C A Wimberley
Master Wimberley
Mr S B Warren
Lt-Col and Mrs G R C Westropp
Capt H H Were
Mr E Zweier

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 30.

The Poona Boxing Tournament was brought to a successful conclusion last night before a very large audience. The following are the results :—

Light Weights :—In the Semi-final, Bombardier Chapman, "G" Battery beat Gunner Green, "L." Battery and Lance Corporal Hutton, Royal Fusiliers beat Private Cunningham, Leicesters.

In the final Bombardier Chapman defeated Lance Corporal Hutton.

Boys' Finals:—Boy Upshon, Royal Field Artillery, beat Cadet Brewin, Poona Volunteers.

Officers' Light Weights :—Final.—Lieutenant Forbes, 93rd Highlanders, beat Lieutenant Brewin, Poona Volunteers.

Six Round Contest Bantam Weights :—Private McGill, Yorks, beat Private Scannell.

Bantam Weights :—Private Cobden, South Wales Borderers, beat Corporal Gaffney, Connaught Rangers.

Middle Weights:—Final.—Private Hall, Leicesters beat Private Hughes, 12th Lancers.

Six Round Contest Middle Weights :—Lance Corporal Weer, Royal Irish Rifles. beat Lance-Corporal McManus, Connaught Rangers.

Intermediate Weights :—Final.—Private Macdonald, 93rd Highlanders, beat Driver Dawson, "P., Battery R. H. A.

Catch Weights :—Final.—Private Smith, Lincoln Regiment, beat Sergeant Smith, Gymnastic Staff.

Before presenting the prizes Major General Creagh commanding the Poona district, stepped into the ring and briefly analysed the proceedings. In addressing the assembly he said that the entries this year have been a record. Rs. 2,000 had been given away in prizes in addition to eleven Cups. The stage was erected by the Sappers and Miners under the supervision of Sergeant-Major Brodick. The fighting was splendid especially that of the boys. Many of the competitors had come from long distances, even from so far as Lebong and Nowshera. It was the first time that Volunteer Officers had entered and it was a gratifying feature of the tournament, and he hoped that they would enter again next year. The general behaviour of the spectators was all that could be desired.

The following are the names of the winners :—Bantam Weights, 9 stone and under :—First prize Rs. 200 and silver cup, Private Cobden, South Wales Borderers; 2nd prize Rs. 100 and silver cup Corporal Gaffney Connaught Rangers.

Light Weights, 10 stone and under :—First prize Rs. 200, and silver cup Bombardier Chapman, "G." Battery R. H. A; second-prize Rs. 100 and silver cup. Lance-Corporal Hutton, Leicesters.

Intermediate Weights 10st. 9lbs. and under:—First prize Rs. 200 and silver cup Private McDonald, 93rd Highlanders; second prize Rs. 100 and silver cup Driver Dawson, "P" Battery, R. H. A.

Middle Weights 11st. 4lbs. and under:—First prize Rs. 200 and silver cup, Private Hall, Leicesters ; second prize Rs. 100 and silver cup Private Hughes, 12th Lancers.

Officers' Light Weights:—Prize silver cup Lieutenant Forbes, 93rd Highlanders.

Officers' Middle Weights:—Prize silver cup Lieutenant Thew, 120th Infantry

Boys' under seventeen :—First prize Rs. 30 Boy Upshon R. F. A.; second prize, Rs. 15 Cadet Brewin, Poona Vols.

The special prize of Rs. 50 to the competitor in any class whom the judges considered to have shown most science, irrespective of his winning, was awarded to Private Macdonald, 93rd Highlanders.

Special prizes of Rs. 100 to the best contestants were awarded to competitors in two fights in any class whom judges considered to have been best contested at the meeting. The winners were Corporal Gaffney, Connaught Rangers, and Private Cobden, South Wales Borders.

Special prize for the best fight :—Bombardier Chapman, "G." Battery and Gunner Green, "L" Battery.

Special prizes for boys :—Championship, Boy Davis, 93rd Highlanders, and Boy Jones, East Lancs. A special prize for the best fight by a boy was awarded to Boy Evans, Royal Scots.

After the prize distribution Sergeant Smith, 12th Hussars, entered the ring and proclaimed that he was willing to fight Private Smith of the Lincoln Regiment or any other man in India between this and one month hence anywhere in India for Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 15,000 and declared that he would add Rs. 1,000 out of his own pocket as a bet to knock out Private Smith in the first six rounds.

At the time some words were passing, but Quarter-master Sergeant Chinnery of the Central Gymnasium stopped further discussion by ordering the parties to leave and said if a fight between the two could be arranged it would be duly published.

BOGUS TELEGRAMS IN BOMBAY.

Two bogus telegrams despatched to two different persons in Bombay, formed the subject of an enquiry, on Saturday, in the Court of Mr. E. G. Turner, Railway Magistrate, at Bandora. The prosecution was instituted by the Bombay and Baroda Railway police, who charged Bunsee, a Purdesi servant of Dr. De Monte, a member of the Bandora Municipality, with having despatched a bogus telegram to Mr. Balkrishna Wasudeo Pandurang, Assistant Collector in the Stamp Office in Bombay, who is also a member of the Bandora Municipality. It appears that, owing to the plague, Mr. Balkrishna had left his bungalow at Bandora and gone to reside temporarily at Ghoregaon. As he was about, to leave his office in the Bombay Secretariat to go to Bandora to attend a meeting of the Municipality on Tuesday afternoon last, he received an urgent telegram, purporting to be despatched from the Malad office at 4 p. m. by his wife Kassabai, requesting him at once to return home. The telegram caused some anxiety in the mind of Mr. Balkrishna, whose son was slightly ill at home. He prepared himself to proceed direct to Ghoregaon. Arrived at the Bandra railway station where there was likely to be some delay, he was thinking of proceeding to Ghoregaon in a railway trolley of a goods train, when a train from the latter place arrived at Bandora station. The inquiries made by him of a railway passenger assured Mr. Balkrishna that nothing unusual had occurred in his family. Khan Bahadur Dr. R.R. Dadina, vice-president, of the Bandora Municipality was sent for, and on arrival at the station, he expressed a strong suspicion in regard to the telegram, adding that it originated from a desire to prevent Mr. Balkrishna from attending the Municipal meeting that afternoon. The latter therefore proceeded to the meeting, sending a clerk, meanwhile, to make enquiries regarding his family at Ghorgaon. It was stated that, at the meeting in question, Dr. Dadina was to be elected chairman of the Sanitary Committee in place of Dr. De Monte; and that the sender of the telegram intended to circumvent Mr. Balkrishna's vote in favour of Dr. Dadina. Bai Kassibai in her evidence denied having sent a telegram to her husband, stating that at the time she had gone out for a walk with her children. It appeared further that the Malad Station Master refused to receive the telegram for despatch, as it was not signed, whereupon the accused Bunsee signed it, on behalf of Kassibai in the name of Moorlidhar. The accused was arrested on description of him given by the Station Master.

The same day another bogus telegram was received at his office at Colaba by Mr. Roger de Silva, a member of the Bandra Municipality, who lives at Mazagon on account of the plague at Bandora. It purported to come from his wife and was despatched from the Byculla station, requesting him to come home at once, as his son was ill. Mr. Silva had lost his daughter from plague only a few days before. It happened that he was not in office when the telegram arrived, and he attended the meeting of the Bandora Municipality, at which he received it later on. Both the telegrams appear to have been despatched with a common object regarding which the Bombay police are making enquiries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The services of Lieutenant Moens, 52nd Sikhs, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment with the North Waziristan Militia.

Major Tod, 7th Lancers, has been selected for appointment as Staff Captain under the Director of Military Operations at the War Office.

Captain Bennett, 2nd Lancers, is appointed to command the 37th Mule Cadre, at Meerut and Captain Black Hawkins, 4th Hussars, to command the 41st Pony Cart Train Cadre at Umballa.

Lieutenant Tireman, 4th Rajputs, is appointed to the 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkhas, as Double Company Officer.

The various battalions of Gurkhas outside Dharmsala are sending liberal subscriptions to held the families of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas that suffered from the earthquake.

Particular attention will, it is understood, be paid to musketry returns this season, with a view to ascertaining the shooting powers of the new short rifle. A number of the British Infantry regiments are now armed with this weapon.

ARRIVALS, APRIL 28.

Lieut D Pitcher, 39th C I Horse, on furlo en route to England
2nd Lieut C E Ling, R E, on duty, from England.
Major C V Schneider, 31st Lancers, from leave, from England
Lieut G Henderson, 38th C I Horse, on leave, from Goona
Lieut R G Beatty, 36th Jacob's Horse on leave, from Jacobabad.
Lieut F D R Seaton, 112th Infantry on furlo from Deesa
Captain F J Fraser, 33rd Punjabis, from leave from England
Major A Grant, R E, on duty, from England
Capt F A Iles, R E, on duty, from England
Lieut H P Mecredy, R F R, on leave, from Belgaum
Capt G W G Neill, Rl Scots, on leave, from Kamptee
Major J F Barry, S and F Corps, on leave, from Belgaum
Lieut J L Mowbray, R H A, on duty, from England
Major-General, Sir O M Creagh, Staff on leave, from Mhow
Captain F W H Forteath, S and F Corps, on duty, from Aden
Col A H M Edwards, 5th D Guards, on duty, from S. Africa
Major W B James, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Bareilly
Lieut A D Bell, 4th Hussars, from leave, from England
Lieut.-Col E Vansittart 2-10 Gurkhas, from leave, from England
Capt H P Travers, West Riding Regt. from leave from England
Bt Major, G A C Blake, Durham L I, from leave, from England
Lieut A G Lyell, 39th Garhwall Rifles, on leave, from Lansdowne
Lieut W G Vyvyan, 2nd Fusiliers, on leave, from England
Capt T P Edman, Rl. Dragoons, on leave, from Lucknow
Capt H O Parr, 7th Rajputs, on leave, from Lucknow
Major F K Tod, 7th Lancers, on duty, from Ferozpore
Brigadier General J W H Pollock, staff, on leave,
Lieut L P Evans, The Blackwatch, on leave, from Peshawar
Capt H M Durand, 9th Lancers, on leave, from Rawal Pindi
Lieut E L G Whitting, R A, on leave, from Bannu
Lieut L G Baker, Gloster Regt, on leave, from Sabathu
Major F E L Home, Ms., Body Guard, on leave, from Madras
Major D R Adye, R F A, to join from Dundalk
Lieut G P Morris, 30th Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore
Lieut B Duff, 1st Goorkha Rifles, on leave, from Dharmsala
Lieut.-Col B J Le Marchant, R M Fusiliers, on leave, from Multan
Capt. H Morrison, A H A., on retirement from Sahadupore
Capt G L Willis, R E, on furlough, from Simla
Capt E A C Mathews, I M S, from leave, from England
Capt F J Frosco, 33rd Punjabis, from leave, from England.
Lieut W H V Cameron, High L I, on leave, from England
Col C Fasken, 52nd Sikhs on leave, from Kolral
Lieut-Col C F Robinson, Staff on leave, from Mhow
Major C E R Harvey, R I Rifles, on duty, from Aden
Lieut O F Smith, 9th H H, on duty, from England
Major H Browse-Scaife, R Sussex Regt, on leave, from Ambala
Col G H Robinson, 2-1st Goorkha Rifles, on med. cert. from Dharmsala.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 29.

Capt A H Bailey, S Lanc Regt, on leave to England
Lieut A Dickson, S Lanc Regt, on leave to England
Lieut G Henderson, 38th L I Horse, on leave to England.
Lieut H Kidd, R Scots, on transfer to England.
Col F B Kelly, A A G, on leave to England.
Capt E R A Shearman, on leave to England.
Major F C Waller, 42nd D Regt, on leave to England.
Capt G W G Neill, R Scots, on leave to England.
Major J F Barry, S and T Corps, on leave to England
Major A W Abercrombie, Brig-Major on leave to England.
Lieut H C Simpson, R H A, on leave to England.
Capt D A L Day, Warwick Regt, on leave to England.
Major-General Sir O M Creagh, Staff, on leave to England.
Capt F W H Forteath, S and T Corps, on duty to Poona.
Lieut D Pitcher, 39th C I Horse, on furlo to England.
Lieut-Col Robinson, Staff, off leave to Mhow.
Major W B James, D A A G, on leave to England.
Lieut Ritchie, 15th Hussars on leave to England.
Major H W Addington, R F A, on leave to England.
Lieut E Hodge, Oxford L I, on leave to England.
Lieut C L Scott, Oxford L I, on leave to England.
Major L Way, R A M C, on leave to England.
Lieut A G Lyell, 39th Gorhwal Rifles, on leave to England.
Capt R Masefield, Shrep L I, on leave to England.
Capt R N Healing, West Riding Regt, on leave to England.
Lieut A D Bell, 4th Hussars, from leave to Meerut.
Lieut W G Vyvyan, R W Fus, from leave to Agra.
Capt H A Parr, 7th Rajputs, on leave to England.
Lieut G D Mathew, 2nd Goorkhas on leave to England.
Lieut A Scott, 2nd Lancers, on leave to England.
Capt P W Game, R F A, on leave to England.
Capt C W Compton, Som L I, on leave to England.
Major I Coteswortb, on leave to England.
Capt G H Willis R E, on furlo to England.
Lieut-Col B Le Marchant, R M Fus on leave to England.
Capt E A C Mathews, I M S, to rejoin to Cawnpore.
Lieut H P L Heyworth Staff Regt, on leave to England.
Lieut W H F Cameron, 1st High L I on duty to Chakrata.
Col C Fasken, 52nd Sikhs, on leave to England.
Lieut B M Hill, The Queens, on leave to England.
Major E E A Harvey, R I Rifles, on duty to Meerut.
Major H Brouse Scaife, R Sussex Regt, on leave to England.
Lieut L G Baker, Gloster, Regt. on leave to England.
Lieut E L G Whitting, R A, on leave to England.
Capt H M Durand, 9th Lancers, on leave to England.
Lieut L P Evans, The Black Watch, on leave to England.
Lieut W R T Weight, 3rd Hussars, on leave to England.
Lieut-Col St C Oswald, 3rd Hussars, on leave to England.
Brig-General J A H Pollock, Staff, on leave to England.
Major F K Tod, 7th Lancers, on duty to England.
Lieut B Duff, 1st Gurkha Rifles on leave to England.
Col G H Robinson, Gurkha Rifles, on leave to England.
Capt S K Rice 35th Sikhs, on leave to England.
Capt A Ellershaw R G A, on leave to England.
Major S F Crocker, 9th H. Horse, on leave to England.
Lieut R Nicolas, 23rd Pioneers on leave to England.
Lieut G P Morris, 30th Lancers, on leave to England.
Major F C L Home, Ms Body Guard, on leave to England.
Lieut-Col J A Barton, I M S, Body Guard, on leave to England.

FIRE ON A STEAMER IN THE HARBOUR.

A FIRE broke out inthe coal bunker of the steamer Winchester, on Friday last. The men on board tried to put out the fire, but it rapidly spread in the No. 2 hold. The Port Trust authorities being informed the Harbour Master, Mr. Dean, went on board the steamer and with the assistance of the floating fire extinguishing appliances put out the fire on Saturday. The cause of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage done has not been ascertained. The steamer Winchester, Captain A. F. Walton, arrived here on the 24th ultimo from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and anchored opposite the Ballard Pier.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Textile Trade Topics.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

GERMAN ELECTRICAL COMBING.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THE striking feature shown by the Board of Trade Returns for the past month and the past three months is the continued large increase in the declared value of the exports with only a relatively slight increase in that of the imports, which certainly suggests that we are getting our materials at a low cost and obtaining a more satisfactory margin or price on our shipments over-seas than has been the rule in recent years. Our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, amounting to £28,070,823 for March, show a gain over the corresponding month of last year of £3,819,027. while for the three months, with a total already amounting to £78,329,663, there is a gain of £6,099,689 as against the first quarter of 1904. Moreover, our re-exports show a gain for the month of £865,560, with a total of £6,812,209, and for the three months of £1,481,829, with a total of no less than £20,545,819, which implies better employment for our ships and brings up our export value to close upon £100,000,000 for the first quarter of the year. Against this the imports for the month, showing a total of £48,983,312, have a gain of £291,037 only, and for the three months, with a total of £139,577,465, a gain of £627,477 only. Undoubtedly the figures are peculiarly adverse to Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda, for so far from an increasing "balance of trade" there is a decreasing one for the time being, and at the same time every indication of profitable prices for our productions.

The shareholders of the Prince Line of steamers recently received from the headquarters of that Company at Newcastle, and in the official envelope of the company, a copy of pamphlet issued by the Tariff Reform League, entitled "Our Shipping Industry." This appears to be a reprint of a paper read in January last before the Compatriots' Club by Mr. Leverton Harris, M. P. Naturally many of the shareholders of the Company are indignant that the Prince Line should have been officially associated with the Tariff Reform League, and should appear to have given its "imprimatur" to this particular pamphlet, and indeed some of the directors of the Company have been placed in a position of embarrassment by this action. The chairman of the Prince Line, for example, Mr. C. H. Scott, is an uncompromising Free-trader and one of the vice presidents of the Manchester Liberal Federation. Another director Sir William Bailey, is president of the Manchester Reform Club and a strong Free-trader, and two others are well-known opponents of the Protectionist movement. But the use of the Prince Line as a medium of promoting tariff reform idea, is not apparently to be taken lying down by the shareholders, for already one of the Manchester shareholders has sent a notice to the managing director of the Line to the effect that at the next annual meeting he will move the following resolution :—"That this meeting of the shareholders protests against the circulation of tariff reform' literature in the envelopes of the Company, and asks the directors to prohibit the circulation in future of any literature of a political character. As an aggravation of the offence it is complained that the pamphlet referred to is extremely poor stuff containing statements and conclusions ridiculously at variance with the facts of the situation as they are known to those acquainted with the industry.

Lamentations about the decrease in the percentage of British imports to Egypt continue to come from that country, and the "Egyptian Gazette" quotes the startling statement that "twenty years ago, Germany only exported 0·4 per cent of the total imports into Egypt ; last year she exported 4 per cent—a tenfold increase in twenty years." We cannot reasonably expect that the German exports will stand still, but the more eager of our commercial friends are anxious that we should increase in the same proportion as Germany. As twenty years ago our share was 57·7 per cent. it appears that we ought now to be exporting to Egypt 577 per cent. of her imports, which, as Euclid used to say, is absurd. The fact is that our imports are increasing substantially and on a far larger scale than those of Germany or any other country. To expect us to maintain our present proportion of exports in the expanding markets of the world is hardly reasonable.

The shipments of textile machinery show a decided gain for the past month, all markets except France, China, South America, and Australia and the enumerated countries other than those in Europe having participated in the increase. The total for the three months is £1,197,039, as against £1,081,961 for the corresponding three months last year and £1,001,640 for the corresponding period in 1903. Germany and the minor countries of Europe, such as Italy and Austria, probably continue to lead in their demand for British spinning and weaving machinery, and India shows symptoms of revival.

The decision adverse to the British "splitprints", by the Cuban Treasury Department may not, is i suggested by the New York "Textile Manufacturers' Journal," turn out quite so well for American manufacturers as some of them anticipate. Whatever may be done in Cuba, there remains a great field in the West Indies and in South and Central America for these low-grade prints. "By the use of split-selvedge print cloths English printers are able to cut the cost of production in a radical manner and to furnish much more satisfactory goods for less money than can domestic printers who try to meet this competition with wide goods that have been cut in the centre and have selvedges only on one side. Not only do the English goods when split show selvedges on both sides, but on these split selvedge cloths by the use of a double roller on their machines, printers are able to produce one pattern on one side of the central selvedge and a different one on the other side in one run. When small orders for different patterns are received, this is an enormous advantage. It seems, therefore, that the American manufacturers by excluding these goods from Cuba may merely intensify competition elsewhere, while the temporary advantage that they have gained will discourage the change in their own methods of production which is necessary for a full development of the export trade.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" sounds a serious note of warning to those who feel tempted to invest capital in any of the recently formed artificial silk companies. A crop of new companies has lately sprung up, the success of which depends entirely upon complicated processes the practical value of which has not yet been commercially established. The older factories, again, have of late so increased their output that symptoms of reaction are already apparent. The head of an American importing house is responsible for the statement that the laces, ribbons, and trimmings for which artificial silk has been mainly used are now far less in request than was the case a year ago. The depressed condition of the artificial silk market has caused the Vereinigte Kunstseide-Fabriken of Franfort to delay the establishment of its branch factory in America, the erection of which was recently decided upon.

Rapid progress has been made in the French Parliament with the new law which provides that all workmen and employes of every description shall have one clear day of rest every week, and that with certain specified exceptions this cessation of labour shall be from Saturday evening to Monday morning. In cases where the Sunday holiday is impossible the employer must forward to the factory inspector for his district particulars of the holiday granted to his employes ; this holiday must not be less than 36 hours for each employe, and it will be the duty of the inspector to see that the arrangement is strictly carried out. The new law is thoroughly comprehensive, and applies to everyone in receipt of a wage or salary. The passage of the new law through Parliament has been carefully watched by the National Association of Clerks and Shop Assistants. The assistants in the great drapery shops in the larger towns have hitherto been nearly all compelled to work seven days a week.

The report of the Commercial Bank of Italy (Banca Commerciale Italiana) for 1904 contains a detailed survey of the commercial revival which during the past decade has taken place in Italy. The re-establishment of national credit may now be regarded as complete as the discount on paper money has disappeared. The Government Funds have ceased to be regarded as speculative paper and are now rarely dealt in on foreign stock exchanges. Those offered on the Italian exchanges are rapidly bought up. The lowest point touched by the 4 per cent Rente during 1904 was 99.45, but at the corresponding date this year the 22nd February the price stood at 104.70. With the growth of confidence, the rate of interest has gradually been reduced and this of course is a factor of the first economic importance. Italian exports are no longer confined to natural domestic productions or to those of the ancient silk industry; latterly cotton manufactures and productions of the metal trades have been exported in increasing quantities. In Italian dockyards mercantile and war vessels have been built for foreign account. Important amalgamations of iron and steel producing firms with collieries and smelting works on the one hand and with shipbuilding yards on the other have recently taken place.

A good deal of satisfaction continues to be expressed in Yorkshire over the combing results of the last Australian clip, everybody being satisfied with the sound growth of the staple, quality, and general get up of the wool. There is certainly a marked improvement in the preparation for market of several South Australian clips, and the work being done today by Mr. George Jeffery, of the School of Mines and Agriculture, is bearing fruit. One or two Queensland flocks should still take a little more care in the preparation of their wool for market, but a word of praise is due to the majority of Australia's wool growers for the very smart way in which they are producing their fleeces and preparing them for sale. There is this season a larger percentage of seed and burr in the bellies and pieces of Riverina wool than we have seen for a long time, but burrs can be better dealt with on well-grown wool than they can on wool that is tender, earthy, and poor. There is certainly a fair degree of condition in the vast majority of both South Australian and Queensland wools. In Bradford at present several matters are engaging the attention of the Wool Section of the Chamber of Commerce, the chief of which is the presence of fluffy hemp fibre in the wool. The use of paper-lined tares may be sufficient to cure the evil complained of, but we share the views of many manufacturers, namely that wool-sorters have not sufficient time given to sort as thoroughly as they should do, and that it is not the short loose hemp fibres, adhering to the inside of the bale that causes the trouble so much as the loose, long strands which get in and become broken up while the wool is being scoured, prepared, and combed.

The amalgamation of two important German electrical companies—viz., the Felten and Guilleaume Company, of Mulheim, and W. Lahmeyer and Co., of Frankfort—was at first discredited as merely a Stock Exchange rumour, but is now confirmed. The combined capital of the two undertakings will represent a sum of about £2,750,000. The Felten and Guilleaume Company was founded in 1899 and has not been uniformly prosperous. On two occasions no dividend was declared. The Lahmeyer Company has also experienced varying fortunes. It is thought in Germany that the amalgamation may lead to further fusions in the electrical industry, since both the firms concerned are largely interested in various banks, which in turn stand in intimate relations to other large electrical concerns.

The New York dry goods market has subsided into something like a normal condition, according to the H. B. Claflin Company, because buyers find it impossible to satisfy their needs. As there is nothing to be gained by waiting, it appears that the season's trade will be less than it should have been, and the frustrated demand must either turn into new channels or accumulate till opportunities are more favourable. "Manufacturers are more the subjects of the position than the creaters of it, and whatever the causes may be that have led to these unprecedented experiences, the facts point to a continued strain on production for a long time to come, which must necessarily sustain the market and prevent any serious deterioration in prices." It is even suggested that a much higher level may be reached for goods, whatever may be the fortunes of cotton; so, it seems, manufacturers should have a good time. The demand for export is said to be decreasing, and comes now more from the smaller markets. With regard to cotton Messrs. Claflin declare that "the field of conjecture is unfenced."

THE INDIAN MARBLE INDUSTRY.

IN a recent issue of one of our native contemporaries it was remarked that marble valued at over a lakh of rupees has been imported from Italy for the Victoria Memorial that is under construction in the Alfred Park at Allahabad. The facts, however, appear to be as follows: The Provincial Committee of the Memorial Fund called for designs for a Memorial which was to consist of a canopy over a statue of her late Majesty. This canopy was to take the form of a clock-tower and a prize was offered for the best design. As however none of the designs submitted by competitors were of sufficient merit, the idea of the clock-tower was abandoned and the Committee adopted a design for a canopy in Gothic style which was submitted by the artist, Mr. George Wade to whom the execution of the statue had been entrusted. Mr. Wade contracted to erect the canopy for a lakh of rupees, and full discretion was given to him to select the stone of which the Memorial was to be built. Samples of the stone locally procurable were sent to him, but he decided not unnaturally, to have the work done in a country where he would be in a better position to supervise its execution. Out of the lakh of rupees, however, a contract for a substantial sum was given by Mr. Wade to an Allahabad firm for the erection of the canopy together with the foundations and the platform on which the canopy is to stand.

Apart from the loose statements above referred to, the subject has an interest of its own, for other instances have come to notice which appear to indicate that those who are interested in expanding the marble industry of India are not sufficiently alive to their opportunities. We understand that in the case of the Agra Memorial it was found, after a consideration of a locally prepared estimate, that marble of a superior quality from Italy could be landed in Agra at a cheaper rate than that at which Indian marble could be procured. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the workmanship of the Indian artisan will not bear comparison with that of the Italian sculptor. A similar instance may be cited from Lahore, where it was found advantageous to obtain from Italy the new marble pavement which is now being laid down in the Museum. It is also no secret that a large portion of the marble required for the construction of the Imperial Memorial in Calcutta will be procured outside India. Apparently one reason for this exclusion of Indian marble is the high royalty that has to be paid to the State in which the principle quarries are situated. On this point we have no certain information, but if the facts are as stated it is regrettable that a local industry which should be capable of considerable expansion is thus hampered at the outset. Given moderate royalties, there ought to be no reason why capital should not be forthcoming in sufficient quantity both to import the plant required for that higher finish of the worked marble which is obtained in Italy and to bring out skilled sculptors to train the local talent, at any rate to the extent requisite to meet the demands of the Indian market.—"Pioneer."

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMIR.

The following official report of the effects of the earthquake of the 4th April has been supplied by Mr. A. Mitra, Meteorological Reporter of the Kashmir State:—

The clock in connection with our Seismograph (at the Sirinagar Observatory) automatically stopped at 6-10 a.m., showing that to have been the exact time when the first vibration occurred in Sirinagar. A pendulum clock in the Hospital also stopped at that time. This clock was keeping the same time as the mid-day gun which is fired according to the Madras Timing received at the Telegraph Office. The vibration commenced from East and travelled to West with an oscillation of 1-4 inch, then two violent oscillations of 2 1-2 inches, then followed eight short tremors, followed by two of 1 3-4 and 2 3-4 inches, then again small irregular vibrations of the needle six times, followed by two sharp shocks of 1 3-4 and 1 1-2 inches. After this, gentle tremor lasting for 57 seconds, with 20 vibrations of the needle. After this again a continuous long oscillation for 110 seconds the highest oscillation recording 4 1-4 inches. The whole period was 3 minutes 50 seconds. Direction East to West. (Not West to East as was at first supposed). The totals of the shocks were as follow:—Measurement of shocks, quarter inch, No. of Shocks, 17, Measurement of Shocks, half inch, No. of Shocks 11, Measurement of Shocks, three-four inch, No. of Shocks, 5, Measurement of Shocks one inch, No. of Shocks, 10, Measurement of Shocks, one and a half inch, No. of Shocks, 20, Measurement of Shocks, 2 inch, No. of Shocks, 13, Measurement of Shocks, two and a half inch, No. of Shocks, 17 Measurement of Shocks three inches, No. of Shocks 3, Measurement of Shocks, three and a half inch, No. of Shocks, 1, Measurement of Shocks four and a quarter inch, No. of Shocks, 1, Total shocks 88. There was no vertical movement. This earthquake in point of duration was the same as one recorded on the 6th October 1902. The direction was different and intensity much less.

Almost all pendulum clocks were stopped. In one the five spring of the pendulum broke and it dropped down. Some bottles in the chemical laboratory were overturned, chiefly those made of thin Bohemian glass. A flask which was boiling over a spirit lamp fell towards West and was smashed completely, similarly also a wash bottle. No bottle in the dispensary room of the State Hospital was overturned. Hanging lamps were found swaying vigorously from South-East to North-West. Trees both large and small, were swaying in the same direction. No sound was heard. In 1885, (during the great Earthquake in Kashmir), booming sound as of a distant thunder or gun was heard. There was a swell on the river Jhelum, the direction was from East to West. In Hazuribag there is a circular masonry tank with a fountain in its centre. It was full of water. After the earthquake it was found 6 inches empty, the water being splashed all round but not more in any particular direction than others. In the main water supply 12 inch pipes from Nishatbag to Rainawari there were 25 leakages caused by disjointing.

The following is the list of houses which partially suffered:—Cracks in chimneys in houses occupied by Mrs. Losack, Mr. Talbot, Rai Bhawni Dass and two houses in the city. Cracks in walls new Memorial Ward State Hospital, and a few other houses. Nine houses in the city suffered more or less, but in none anything serious happened. From the examination of the Barograph no definite pressure variation was observed except a slight depression commencing at 3 a.m. lasting till 8 a.m but that is a part of the usual diurnal variation. The records being as follows:—3 a.m. 24·917, 4 a.m. 24·910, 5 a.m. 24·912, 6 a.m. 24·920, 7 a.m. 24·940. Half an hour after the Earthquake another very mild tremor was felt, moving the needle. 5 c.m.

The following reports have been received from other places in the Kashmir territory.

Gilgit—(Agency Surgeon). Earthquake felt here at between 6-16 and 6-55, a.m. 4th lasted about 20 to 30 seconds. No damage to property but shock considerable.

Sonamarg—(Observer). Shock of earthquake felt at 6-10 lasted one and half a minute.

Leh—(Tehsildar). Severe shock of earthquake felt at 6 a.m., lasting 70 seconds, no harm done.

Kargil—(Hospital Assistant). Severe shocks of earthquake on the 4th at about 6 a.m., lasted about two minutes.

Minimarg—(Observer). Severe earthquake 6-25 lasted two minutes, direction West East.

Skardu—(Observer). Three severe shocks of earthquake felt at 6 o'clock this morning direction from North to South lasted five minutes.

Sonemarg—(Telegraph Master). Shock of earthquake felt on 4th April at 6-12 a.m., and lasted one and half a minute.

Drass—(Observer). Earthquake on 4th began at 5-50, lasted 1 minute 35 seconds, three severe shocks from North.

Uri—(Hospital Assistant). On 4th April about 6 a.m., the earthquake slowly beginning from South having been felt for 4 or 5 minutes, but no damage.

Mnzafferabad—(Hospital Assistant). A severe earthquake was felt on 4th April, Tuesday, early in the morning about six o'clock, which remained nearly two or three minutes.

It appears that the earthquake of the 4th originated in a place East of Kashmir, probably South East from which focal activity, it traversed the the outer Himalyan ranges where it was very active gradually penetrating the Middle Mountains with slightly diminished force till the wave path reached Gilgit on the west, with much more diminished intensity. It is not clear whether it reached Kashmir direct from the South or through the Middle Mountain ranges transmitted in an Easternly direction. There appears to have been no angle of emergence in the Kashmir Himalyas which was within the isoseismic circle, but beyond the Meizo seismic area. In Kashmir the last earthquake, in which the Valley or its near neighbourhood was the epicentrum, was on the 30th May 1885. In the subsequent one including the last earthquake of the 4th April, Kashmir fell on the wave path of shocks of which other places chiefly the Outer Mountain ranges of the Himalayas were the epicentrum.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE PROPHESIED.

MIRZA GHULAM AHMAD QUADIAN the prophet of Quadian who claims that he foretold twenty years ago the earthquake of April 4th, writes to the "Pioneer" not he has received a revelation of a still more severe shock to come. A reference to it, he says, is contained in the Bar-him-i-Ahmadiyya, a book which he has published and which also contained prophecy of the recent shock. Of the shock to come, he writes also, I have been informed that this earthquake would bring about a terrible ruin of houses and severe, shocks would be felt in the mountains. The severity of the coming shock is apprehended to be so great that the first shock would be nothing in comparision with it. This information I have received more than once and my sympathy for my fellow-beings has obliged me to give publicity to this fact. I have caused about 50,000 notices to be published and distributed in the country. But I wish that our kind Government, for which I have the deepest sympathy, may also be informed of it. As I am fully certain of the appearance of this disaster, I consider it a sin to keep silent. Perchance, my voice may be of some service in saving human life in general and the lives of British officers in particular, if the Government makes any arrangement to keep away from the dangerous mountainous area for some time say up to the commencement of next year, the head-quarters being changed temporarily. It is my earnest desire that some such step may be taken so that valuable lives might not be placed in danger.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	15,140 9 9
C. N. Wadia	200
R. N. Wadia	200
J. N. Harris	10
Jerbai N. Wadia	300
"I Owe"	5
M. C. Taracnund	50
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay	250
In memory of the late Dr Kaikhosru Eduljl Nashirvanjee	40
Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama	500
F. J. Gordon	100
H. H. Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji	500
B. S. Lalkaka	10
Morarji Goculdas Coy.	500
Total ...	17,805 9 9

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INTERESTING CEREMONY AT NANDOD.

OPENING OF A POOR ASYLUM.

ON Tuesday, the 25th April, Mr. Pratt, the Political Agent of Rewakantha, performed the opening ceremony of the Poor Asylum, which His Highness the Maharajasaheb has built in memory of his late Ranisaheb Sardarkuvarba, writes a Nandod correspondent. A large Shamiana was erected near the building which was most tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. His Highness in opening the proceedings said, "Mr. Pratt, ladies, and gentlemen. It is now exactly six years ago that the foundation stone of this building was laid by my esteemed friend, Mr. W. Doderet, who was, then, Political Agent of the Rewakantha. Only a few months after this, however, we were in the throes of famine, the direst calamity that has befallen this part of the country for more than a century, and then, and for a considerable time after, every available rupee had to be spent in meeting the exigencies created by the famine, and all public works carried out had to be confined to those suitable for relief purposes, viz. to tank-excavation and road-making, all other works excepting only those of a very urgent character, having to be postponed until the dawn of a better day. We have now, I am most grateful to say, been blessed with this, and it has been possible to undertake, one after another, works of this character which had to be postponed as above. This Asylum for the poor, which is named after my lamented Rani, Sardarkuvar, is intended to provide a home for the infirm and the helpless. Such an object was always nearest the heart of the deceased lady, and hence the association of her name with the institution.

The building will provide accommodation for some 50 inmates, who will be lodged, fed and clothed at State expense in the Asylum. Such of them as are able, will be permitted and encouraged to earn a little money for themselves by doing such light work as they can. The work in connection with the main building, carried out by my Executive Engineer, Mr. B. H. Dalal, with his usual care and ability, is now complete. The out-houses are still to be completed. The main building being ready, however, I have taken the liberty of availing myself of your annual tour, to request you to do me the favour of performing the opening ceremony and thus permitting me to associate the name of one who had the good of the Rewa Kantha so much at heart, and who was so deeply interested in the welfare of the poorest of its population, with an institution which I hope will prove useful. My best thanks are due to you for having so kindly consented to spare time for this in the midst of all your multifarious and exacting duties. I beg also to tender my heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Pratt and to Miss Palmer and Mr. Palmer for having so kindly graced the occasion with their presence this morning. His Highness then conducted Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and Mr. and Miss Palmer, to the Asylum building and Mr. Pratt opened the main door with the silver key placed in his hands by His Highness. On coming back to the Shamiana the key was presented to Mr. Pratt in a beautiful carved casket. Mr. Pratt then said:—"Your Highness, ladies, and gentlemen, The Asylum for the suffering poor which we have just walked through has, as we heard from His Highness, a twofold object. His direct object is the relief of human suffering but it is also intended to perpetuate the memory of his late beloved Ranisaheb Sardarkuvarba. The Ranisaheb, during her life time, was well known for her benevolence and charity, and it is pleasant to think that even after her death, her benevolence will continue to bear good fruit. Our great Poet, the immortal Shakespeare, tells us of mercy or charity that it is twice blest—"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes." And we can see well these words apply to this poorhouse which will be a blessing to the poor who will be sheltered within its walls and which will be a continual source of blessings on the memory of the lady whose name it will bear. I think that all good men desired to leave behind them some good work that will live after they are gone and keep their memory green. But in this case, His Highness has been prompted by an even higher and a nobler motive. It is not to perpetuate his own memory, but the memory and the ideals of one whom he dearly loved that he has built this Asylum, and I look upon it as a privilege that I have been asked to perform the opening ceremony. I trust the charitable gates which have been thrown open this morning may always remain open to the poor and that generation after generation of its inmates will gratefully cherish the memory of the Ranisaheb as long as the sun and the moon shall endure."

After the usual distribution of Pansupari, the party drove to the Summer Villa amid the cheers of the persons present.

Mr. Pratt also presided at the Prize Distribution ceremony of the Nandod Schools on the 22nd Instant. It appears from the reports read on that occasion that His Highness has been very liberal in his educational policy. The total expenditure on education during the last year was Rs. 42,598-4-0. The recitations of the boys and girls were highly appreciated by the audience.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE report of the directors of this Company for the year ending 31st March last is as follows:—Plant Furniture and Fittings.—It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 1,545-10 be written off for depreciation. Profit and Loss Account.—The balance o profit and loss account is Rs. 31,328 which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At credit of profit and loss account Rs. 31,328, Dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on paid-up capital, or Rs. 14 per share Rs. 28,000; deterioration of Plant and Furniture Rs. 1,549-10; bad debts Rs. 301-7-8; to reserve fund Rs. 1,476-14-4, Total Rs. 31,328. Reserve Fund now stands at Rs. 2,37,825-14-10 and with the Rs. 1,476-14-4 now proposed to be added to it, will make it Rs. 2,39,302-13-2. With all the details of the management, and the efficiency of the staff, the directors are quite satisfied Branches at Cumballa Hill, Byculla, and Tajmahal Hotel.—The directors are satisfied with the working of these Branches. Under Section 86 of the Articles of association, two of the directors, viz., Mr. Hurkissondass Narrotumdass and Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, retire from office by rotation, but under Section 88 are eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. P. N. Wadia, also retires from office and it will be for the shareholders present to elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his renumeration.

A SUIT WITHDRAWN.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Bodilly, at the Calcutta High Court on April 10th, Mr. Garth appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit of Messrs. Grossman and Co. vs. H. Blackburn and stated that this suit was brought by the members of the firm of Messrs Grossman and Co. against H. P. Blackburn, an assistant in that firm, who had left the firm in breach of his agreement and had joined Messrs. Mitchell Bardsley and Co., whom he had disclosed the business secrets of Messrs. Grossman and Co. The defendant, for whom Mr. Dunne appeared, having tendered an apology which Mr. Garth read to the Court, the plaintiffs consented to withdraw the suit, each party paying their own costs. The following is the apology:—I, Henry Patrick Blackburn, the defendant above named, admit that I should not have left the service of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Grossman and Co., as I did, and that I should not have used, to the extent which I have admitted that I did, information acquired by me whilst in that service in connection with the business of my present employers, Messrs. Mitchell Bardsley and Co. I hereby apologise to Messrs. Grossman and Co. for those breaches on my part of contract of service and express my regret for having been guilty of them. I also unreservedly withdraw all charges made by me against them. The Court directed the apology to be filed and made an order accordingly.

THE mortality from plague in the Punjab is steadily increasing, and it will probably be some weeks before the maximum figure is reached, for the disease shows a tendency each year to stretch further into the summer months. The rural population in many districts are showing their appreciation of the position by camping out leaving their homes for a time deserted, as they know now how plague clings to houses and buildings generally. This exodus from villages is so marked that in some areas officials have had difficulty in finding any shady places in which to pitch their tents. Under every clump of trees is a village encampment, for life in the open air at this season of the year is not only possible, but pleasant in all its surroundings so far as the Punjab is concerned. It will be disheartening if in spite of the precautions which the people themselves are taking, the epidemic should be as bad as was the case last year; but plague has so many mysterious features that no one can foretell the course which it which run. It spares notoriously insanitary towns and yet ravages villages and hamlets. It is time indeed that its etiology was studied.

C B

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

For an "eight-year-old" institution the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, is remarkably vigorous, and it is satisfactory to record that it seems to be just as well managed as it is progressive. As each report comes to hand from Bombay, we note the signs of steady progress of the right sort—a gradual increase in the volume of new business transacted, a steadily enlarging revenue from both premiums and interest, moderate claims, diminishing expenditure, and rapidly-augmenting funds. To prove the truth of this assertion it is only necessary to compare the results obtained in each of the last three years. First as to new business. In 1902-3 the company issued 1,232 policies for Rs. 20,04,125, at premiums amounting to Rs. 91,209; for the following year the comparative totals were 1,343, Rs. 208,0,000 and Rs. 1,08,688; while for the twelve months ended February 28 last they were 1,406, Rs. 21,78,800 and Rs. 1,13,248.

Next we find that the total premiums increased from Rs. 2,70,229 in 1902-3 to Rs. 3,54,023 in 1903-4, and to Rs. 4,30,894 last year; and meanwhile the interest receipts moved forward from Rs 10,889 to Rs. 17,440 and to Rs. 23,654, having considerably more than doubled during the last two years. Nor has the growth of the business in force been less encouraging. On February 28, 1903 the policies numbered 3,215, and assured a net amount of Rs. 52,85,510; a year later the totals had risen to 4,151 and Rs. 67,50,450, and they have since advanced to 5,125 and Rs. 81,45,949. It is evident from these figures that the business obtained by the Empire of India is of a generally satisfactory character, and the management can be congratulated upon the success they have achieved in this respect seeing what serious difficulties have had to be contended with, owing to the constant prevalence of the plague, which has not only led to an exceptionally high mortality throughout the country, but has also occasioned widespread poverty.

As a matter of fact, the growth of the true premium income has been marked by greater celerity than the above contrasts show. When the re-assurances are deducted the comparison becomes as under:

1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Rs. 2,48,813 ...	Rs. 3 33,569 ..	Rs. 4,10,821

During the last two years, therefore, the net premiums have increased by about Rs. 1,62,008, or by nearly two-thirds of their total in 1902-3. The claims have naturally increased as a result of the development of the business, but in the past twelve months those by death only called for a net sum of Rs. 79 800, or not one-fifth of the amount received in contributions. Referring to this consistently favourable characteristic of the company's business, the directors say—Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of risks. The remark is obviously justified especially in view of the adverse conditions which had to be faced last year. A young life office has a right to expect a favourable mortality experience at the outset of its career, but it is a feather in the cap of a management when only about one person out of each hundred assured dies during the year pestilence being rampant all the time.

On the score of expenditure, again, it is possible to commend the administration of this youthful Bombay office. From the first, there has been a gradual lowering of expense-ratios, which during the last three or four years have been moderate enough, bearing in mind the character of the business transacted and how large a proportion of the total premium income is represented by initial premiums. Not to look too far back, we may mention that in 1901-2, the final year of the company's quinquennium, the ratio was 29·5; this was followed by 28·7 in 1902-3 by 27·3 in 1903-4 and by 23·4 in 1904-5—a reduction of 6·4 per cent, in three years.

The management of the "Empire of India" have been even more successful in their efforts to accumulate resources for future requirements. On February 28, 1902, when the valuation was made, the life assurance fund stood at Rs. 2,75 847, and at the close of the following period it had increased to Rs. 4,28,284; in 1903-4 the total was raised to Rs. 6,26,552, after Rs. 15,380 had been placed to reserve fund; while last year there was a further advance of Rs. 2,48,325 to Rs. 8,74 38—nearly five hundred thousand rupees having thus been accumulated during the three years of the current quinquennium. We may add in conclusion that the fidelity guarantee branch made equally good progress last year, both premium and interest receipts showing considerable gains, while the assurance fund augmented from Rs. 34,627 to Rs. 42,943, including the paid-up capital of Rs, 51 500 and the investment reserve fund the total funds of all sorts amounted to about Rs. 10,03 712 when the books were closed on February 28 last. As a result of only eight years' work this is distinctly good, and we congratulate Mr. E. F. Allume, the general manager, on his successful conduct of the business under most trying circumstances.—"Insurance Observer."

CANCER CURES.

RADIUM USED IN THREE CASES SUCCESSFULLY.

WHILE investigating the case of a reported cure of cancer by the application of radium, a Press representative learned that successful results from the treatment are claimed in two other cases of cancer. All three patients have been treated by Mr. T. J. P. Hartigan, F.R.C.S., the surgeon who has charge of the light department at the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars—two attending at the hospital, and one receiving private treatment.

The circumstances of the cases are sufficiently striking to merit serious consideration. One patient who is referred to first came under the notice of Mr. Hartigan in March of last year. She is now 66 years of age, and follows the occupation of a caretaker. Her case has been traced back for 16 years. In 1889, she was pronounced to be suffering from scirrhus a form of slow cancer. At various times in the interval she has been seen by experts at several of the London hospitals, and the diagnosis of cancer has been confirmed. The testimony of these doctors is available. Three years ago the part affected began to ulcerate. At a later date, she came under the notice of Dr. Sequira, of Old Jewry, who was so impressed by the effects of radium on lupus, port-wine nævus, and other similar diseases reported to the Dermatological Society by Mr. Hartigan that he sent the woman to the hospital of which Mr. Hartigan is one of the visiting staff, in Stamford-street.

HOW THE CURE WAS EFFECTED.

The woman was in great pain, due to the ulceration and the bleeding, and it was with the object of alleviating her suffering that Mr. Hartigan decided to apply the radium. An important point in connection with the treatment is that the radium used at the hospital is believed to have a greater radio-activity than that used, for instance, in the experiments at the Cancer Hospital at Brompton. It was obtained from Germany, and is declared to have six times more activity than the radium of Mr. Curie. The quantity used by Mr. Hartigan was 20 milligrammes. After the first application the patient felt relieved and the bleeding rapidly ceased. By June, three months afterwards, the cancerous accumulation was greatly reduced. A slight relapse occurred in September, but this was attributed to the fact that sufficient care had not been taken to rest the affected part, and with a little further treatment the growth disappeared. The treatment extended altogether over eight hours. Since September, the woman has regularly attended the hospital, and although careful investigation is made on each occasion, no signs of a recurrence have been detected.

THE OTHER CASES.

Another case, similar in almost every respect, came under Mr. Hartigan's notice at a later date, and the results are equally satisfactory, the cure, as far as can be seen at present, being complete.

The private patient whom Mr. Hartigan treated was a titled gentleman upwards of 80 years of age. The diagnosis showed that he was suffering from cancer in the mouth. It gave rise to acute neuralgia and other pains, and the radium was applied, as in the case of the hospital patient, with the idea of affording temporary relief. Under the influence of the radium the disease gradually disappeared, and he was pronounced by authorities to be free of the disease.

Cases of rodent-ulcer, lesion of the tongue, and nævus have also, it is claimed, been cured by the radium of the Stamford-street hospital. A young woman whose face was greatly disfigured by nævus was treated, and after thirty-nine applications the disease practically disappeared.

HOW RADIUM ACTS UPON CANCER.

To explain fully how the action of the radium is believed to operate to eradicate cancer would necessitate the use of many medical phrases, but the theory, put as plainly as possible, is that the activity of the radium sets up a prolonged reaction amongst the diseased tissues and cells and not only arrests their growth, but has a degenerating influence which, with repeated applications, is sufficient to make the disease disappear, and restore the affected part to its normal condition. The contention that such an effect is produced is held to be strengthened by experiments which have been made in placing the tube with the radium inside a part of the anatomy afflicted with cancer. When the tube has been removed, it has been found that degeneration of the diseased tissues has taken place in the locality in which the tube was placed.

H. M S. "SEALARK" AND THE INDIAN OCEAN EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE EARLY NEXT MONTH.

IT was hoped that H. M. S. "Sealark," after the repairs now being executed under the supervision of Mr. T. W. Sands, Foreman-Carpenter of the Colombo Harbour Works, on the Patent Slip would be ready to put to sea before the end of this month. These repairs, however, are taking longer than was expected and early in May is now given as the probable time for departure, says the "Ceylon Observer" of April 25th.

The accident to the 'Sealark' which necessitated these repairs occurred on a small Red Sea reef (some 7 or 8 feet square) against which the ship ran her bow—at a spot not far from Port Soudan, about 35 miles north of Suakim, the new terminus of the Atbara railway and the future port of the Soudan, which will supersede bleak, harbourless Suakim. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that at Port Soudan, there is a natural 'scoop' out of the land, some 3 miles long and a few hundred yards wide, making a well-sheltered harbour. £185,000 is to be spent to create a town here, which will no doubt rapidly grow, as soon as the railway—being pushed on from both ends, Berber (on the River Atbara) to the Red Sea, to meet in the middle, is completed. The work of the Sealark was to survey the Coast in the neighbourhood of the port, which has a fine channel entranced half-a-mile wide, piercing the long reef—which runs up the western shore of the Red Sea with but small dents through which only boats carefully navigated can pass. Considering the hazardous nature of the enterprise, the Sealark might not have come off as well as it did—except that in Commander H. B. T. Somerville, who has travelled most waters (and charted a large proportion) from Fiji to Peru the Staff had as experienced a leader as it could need. The damage received was to the bow of the vessel, which practically bumped of the reef, and a collision mat being lowered over the breach and after the divers had inspected, the usual temporary repairs in such a mishap being effected, some more substantial repair was made at Suakim and the vessel was able to come on to Ceylon, making a very few inches of water every day, which was removed by the pumps duly worked at intervals. Owing to the nature of the accident, however and the need in the eyes of the skilled official intrusted with the work—for a large number of a new planks connecting with the part injured the job is proving a lengthy one. Meanwhile the Commander and his officers are kept very busy winding up the Red Sea work and no doubt find the delay here not at all unwelcome.

THE SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

Mr. J Stanley Gardiner, M. A., who leads the independent scientific portion of the expedition to the Chagos Islands, Seychelles, &c., of the Sealark, left Bandarawala on Wednesday last and spent two days at Peradeniya, where he missed Dr. Willis (also of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, of which Mr. Gardiner is a Fellow), but met and learnt much from Mr. Herbert Wright, who is acting Director; he returned to Colombo on Friday. Mr. Forster Cooper, who joins Mr. Gardiner, also arrived from India at the end of last week after special work on ancient fossils (now being crushed ruthlessly for use as chunam !) on the borders of Kashmir; he had escaped all contact with the effects of the earthquake.

About a dozen Ceylonese have joined H. M. S. Sealark as sailors; before they were taken on they were carefully examined by the Naval Doctor, who passed about 12 out of about 15 as fit for work The men have already been engaged and have been attired in the sailors' uniform. They are under an agreement for six months and their wages are to be 1s. a day, including meals, etc., while 30s. had to be paid for their kit.

The next task of the "Sealark" will be (from November) the survey of the south coast of Ceylon 150 miles, extending as far as the Basses. The work is expected to take fully five years. The present vessel already eight or nine months out from home is not likely to do more than the one initial spell of work in this survey—as its two years' commission will be almost up by April, 1906. The survey covers an area of sea from the shore to some fifteen miles out, and the soundings taken must be innumerable. The whole task as technical details would show, is indeed one in which there is the utmost elaboration not only in the quantity of soundings taken (only a proportion of which can possibly be shown on a chart owing to the limited scale of the latter—obviously necessary if the chart is to be at all wieldy)—but also in the fact that the ship's position has to be so constantly fixed and exactly determined, by instruments, from the sun and by points on the shore. Some of these "points" will be specially constructed, but a church spire or a house—if there is any handy against the sky-line—would serve as well.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

BETTER DEMAND FROM THE FAR EAST.

FROM the Board of Trade returns for March, it appears that the chief articles of interest in both the exports and imports are cotton and wool.

The export of cotton goods for the quarter amounted in value to £22 960,143, being an increase of £2,331,960 compared with the same period last year. These higher figures are principally due to the improvement of trade in the Far East and the continuance of the recoil from the previous depression. China has taken cotton yarn and twist to the value of £71,526, as compared with £23,632 last year, and piece goods valued at £3,045,710 an increase of £989,540. Cotton goods worth £319,511 have been sent to Japan, an increase over last year of £211,791. The exports to British India have increased to the amount of £648,078. Turkey, Egypt, Dutch East Indies, Ceylon, and other countries contribute to the increased exports. While the trade with the United States has improved slightly, there is a decrease in that with Germany and South America. On the whole, prospects in Lancashire are still very good, and the above figures may be taken as an earnest of a similar improvement to follow in later months.

The imports of raw cotton for the quarter amounted to £13,438,709, being a decrease of £2,665,936, though the quantity imported was 5,339 700cwt., an increase of 667,655cwt. There has been imported from the States 4 185,885cwt., worth £9,485 193, as against 3,288,034cwt., worth £10,965 614, last year. It is thus clear that the smaller import values are an indication only of the fall in the price of the raw material and not in the quantity purchased, but all the other cotton-producing countries show a decrease in their exports to this country, both in quantity and value.

The exports of woollen goods for the past three months, were valued at £8,149,783, an increase of £1,161,302. For this the Far East is again responsible as woollen and worsted tissues £523,458 in value have been sent to China, an increase of £406 397. Japan has increased her in-take of similar goods from £30,439 in 1904 to £343,722. The trade with the United States in this commodity is on the upward trend, showing an increase of £127,627. Germany has increased her purchases, principally in woollen tissues and yarns to the amount of £45,581.

The imports of wool for the quarter amounted to £11,098 576, an increase of £3,203,867 the quantity of sheep's wool imported being 273,546,498lb., as compared with 203 778,101lb. last year. Australia and New Zealand are mainly responsible for this large increase, and the effects of the break up of the drought in the former country are now being felt. The output of the Argentine Republic has gone up from 6,100,954lb., worth £173,39, in 1904, to 14,238 015lb., worth £500,635. British South Africa, British East Indies, and Russia all show substantial increases.

The only other notable changes are an increase of £623,881 in the quarter's exports of machinery chiefly to India, and decreases of £1,112,699 in the import of non-dutiable food, of £840 156 in the import of wood and timber and of £932,209 in that of oil seeds, etc.

THE progress of the War in the East—if it can now be said to be making any progress at all—has had the effect of throwing Korea, the original bone of contention, quite into the background. Yet the Japanese have not been idle there, and judging by the enterprise they have displayed, Russia would not fare very well if by any chance she forced her way into the country. The railway company owing the Seoul and Chemulpo line has transferred its property to another organisation, which is Japanese, bearing the title "The Seoul-Fu a Railway Company." This corporation has linked it with a new line, just completed, and opening up the 268 miles between Seoul and Busan. The latter town is to be connected by ocean ferry with the Moji on the other side of the Korean Strait, affording quick transit for passengers and merchandise between Japan and the Korean capital. Another partially-built line, 300 miles in length, connecting Seoul and Wi-ju, at the mouth of the Yalu River, has been taken over from the Korean Government, and is being completed by the Japanese military authorities. And, finally, 150 miles of railway are in course of construction to link up the most eastern Treaty Port of Gensan.

CANADA'S NEW PROVINCES.

"AT THE BACK OF THE NORTH WIND."

THE two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which are to be formed out of the four provisional districts, collectively styled the North-West Territories, will make a fine show on the map of North America. Each will extend from the 49th parallel of latitude (which is the boundary line between Western Canada and the United States) to the 60th, and will take in about 250,000 square miles of land and lake—and nearly as many inhabitants. In comparison with these gigantic Provinces, Manitoba will appear (to use the words of a discontented member of her Legislature) no better than a pinch of salt on the side of a dish, and I am told that the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Manitoba's masterful Premier, insists that the eastern and western boundaries of his Province be prolonged northward until the one crosses the 60th parallel, and the other reaches the waters of the Hudson Bay.

An important result of the partition of the shadowy acres of the Middle North among three Provincial Governments will be the gradual investigation of the natural resources. There is little chance that Keewatin (the name means the land at the back of the north wind) will ever be able to support a population numbered even by thousands. All that part of it which lies behind the Laurentian line of boulders, marking the eastern limit of glacial action must remain the heritage of Indian hunters and trappers. It is a land of lakes and swamps and unless plains and rockbound wastes which though full of jocund bird life and star-like flowers in the summer, is a tooth-chattering wilderness during the greater portion of the year. Across its snow-bound barrens pass herds of caribou (with the wolverine for ever within scent of their pallid blood) and here and there the musk-ox is found, though that strange animal, a great personage in Chippewyan folk-lore, is more abundant in the Labrador coasts. On the whole it must be confessed that Keewatin's chief natural asset is its coast-line where the port and terminus of the Hudson Bay railroad may be established—some day.

Athabasca, which is to be divided between the two new Provinces is a really valuable territory. The portion east of the dividing line the 110th meridian of longitude is not, so far as is known, appreciably better than the portion of Keewatin which lies between it and the Bay. Settlement in the Province of Saskatchewan has hardly yet crossed the "swift-flowing river" (to translate the Cree name Kisiskitchewan), and from all that I have seen of the country to the north of that magnificent stream, I think it will never be of much consequence except for lumbering, the procuring of whitefish which abound in the innumerable clean bottomed lakes, and for certain mineral deposits of problematic value. Beyond the northern boundary of the provisional district of Saskatchewan lies a terra incognita which is not traversed by any of the river-routes used by fur-seekers in the past. No doubt the exploration of this blank space on the map will be undertaken by the new Provincial Government, when it is established at Regina. The fact that the Chinook or warm western wind is not felt so far to the east of the Rockies disposes of any chance of agricultural settlement there. But I have no doubt whatever that the western half of Athabasca, which will belong to the Province of Alberta, will some day support a population of farmers and small ranchers. Already there is a flourishing settlement at a Grand Prairie, an extensive area of true black soil. Wheat has been grown successfully at many points at along the Peace River and other water routes into the Mackenzie country, and the whole of Western Athabasca must be regarded as a northward prolongation of the "Fertile Belt" of the Canadian North West. Edmonton which is the gateway of the North and will be the most important station between Winnipeg and the British Columbian coast on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, should certainly be the capital of the enlarged Alberta But the ultimate choice between Edmonton and Calgary, the little grey ranching town, is left to the Provincial electors.

The real value of Provincial autonomy for the North-West Territories hitherto administered as a species of Canadian Crown Colony consists in the right conferred thereby to borrow money for public works and, particularly, for railway extension. Manitoba already possesses a gridiron of railways (the handle of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line) along each of which settlement is continuous and elevators—those high-shouldered gods of the North-West—are numerous enough. But Alberta and Saskatchewan lack such developing lines, and thus the area of profitable settlement is at present restricted. In the last four years the three-fold tide of immigration from Great Britain, the United States and Europe has filled up areas as much as one hundred miles from the nearest station and elevator, and it is impossible for the outlying settlers to market their grain.

It is a curious fact that between a third and one-half of the population of the new Provinces consists of alien elements. In Saskatchewan there are thousands of French, French Canadians, and Metis, or French Canadian half-breeds; there are thousands of Doukhobortsi and a large number of Germans many of these are Mennonites and as many are Catholics, Scandinavians, Hungarians, Galicians, etc. In the southern portion of Alberta are several prosperous Mormon colonies planted on irrigated areas; and there are many thousands of Scandinavians settled along the railway from Calgary to Edmonton, and in the country beyond the North Branch of the Saskatchewan, In Northern Alberta the Galicians abound and constitute a very useful force of wage-labour, though they are indifferent farmers. Generally speaking, the Scandinavians soon fall in with the customs of their new environment, and the same may be said of at least half the German immigrants. But the Doukhobortsi are likely to remain a peculiar people, subject to gusts of religious excitement, and the Mennonite communities form a species of little Quakerdom. Then the French-speaking element (including the half-Indian Metis) and the Catholic Germans, nearly all of whom have emigrated for the second time from the Western States, make up a strong influence in favour of the separate schools system which the average Westerner regards as an obstacle to the welding together of the various racial elements into an occidentalised people.—E. B. Osborn in the "St. James' 'Budget."

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

CROWN PRINCE'S PROPOSED SOLUTION.

THE "Official Journal" of Stockholm publishes the following statement which was made by the Crown Prince Regent at a meeting of the Joint Council of State (that is, the full Council, including both the Norwegian and the Swedish members):—

I have summoned you to-day in joint council in order to make the following declaration to you. I exhort the Councils of State of the United Kingdoms mutually to resume without delay and without any exclusive adherence to pre-conceived points of view, free and amicable negotiations for a new arrangement of all matters connected with the union, taking as the fundamental basis for their negotiations a desire to realise a perfect equality between the two countries.

The path which I think should be chosen, and along which in my opinion, with the exercise of good will on both sides, a solution of the difficulties satisfactory to all parties should be arrived at, is the following:—

1. The common or Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, responsible to the two kingdoms or to a common institution.

2. A special consular service for each of the kingdoms on condition, however, that the consuls shall be placed under the direction and control of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in all matters affecting relations with foreign Powers.

"If, in the course of the negotiations, any other form can be found for the organisation of the affairs of the union while preserving community between the two countries in the maintenance and conduct of foreign affairs which is an indispensable condition of the existence of the union, I declare that I am ready to take it also into serious consideration."

According to the "Vardens Gang," the Norwegian Ministers at Stockholm, after consulting the Prime Minister, most urgently dissuaded the King from the publication of the Crown Prince's declaration on the subjection of the Consular question and the union before the Norwegian Government had had an opportunity of giving its opinion on the matter.

IT is to be presumed that we are now getting within measurable distance of cheaper cable rates to Europe, for the Indo-Telegraph Company is enjoying quite exceptional prosperity, and can well afford to lower its charges. The monotony or receiving year after year unvarying distributions of 10 per cent was, of course, very nice for the shareholders. For eighteen years ended with 1903 the six per cent dividend, was accompanied by a four per cent bonus. For 1904 the directors have determined also to recommend a special distribution of 15s per share equal to a further 3 per cent, out of the interest accrued during the year upon the reserve fund investments. This is in addition to the payment of a dividend for the six months ended the 31st December, 1904, of 17s. 6d. per share (making with the interim dividend already paid, 6 per cent. for the year), and a bonus of 20s. per share, both free of income-tax. We repeat that the cable rates must come down.

ETON HEADMASTERSHIP.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE DR. WARRE TESTIMONIAL.

A MEETING of Old Etonians, convened by the Earl of Rosebery, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on April 11, to take steps to promote a testimonial to Dr. Warre, who is retiring from the headmastership of Eton. The noble Earl presided and among the large company present were the Marquess of Londonderry, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Waldegrave, Lord Cheylesmore (Mayor of Westminster), the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Cobham, Bishop Weldon, Lord Harris, Mr. G. W. E. Loder, Colonel Seymour Corkran, Colonel H. B. Hamilton, the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, Mr. H. Tollemache, Mr. D. R. Sassoon, Sir G. Bonham, Colonel Hozier, M. P. Sir J. Edwards-Moss, Mr. L. Micklem Mr. W Fridway, Rev. F. W. Cornish (Vice Provost of Eton), Mr. H. Birchem, and the Master of St. Katherine's (Rev. S. A Donaldson).

The Earl of Rosebery, in commencing the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen,—This is not an occasion for long speeches. I simply have to state that I was approached the other day by some old Etonians, who thought that the moment had come when we should mark out sense of Dr. Warre's services to Eton in some tangible form, and I was asked to call this meeting here to-day. To old Etonians it is not necessary to explain why it is right and proper that such a testimonial should be offered to Dr. Warre. His services to Eton and his connection with Eton have ranged over a great space of time. It is 51 years, I think, since he gained the Newcastle, which ought to be, though I am afraid it is not, the blue riband of an Eton career, and it is five-and-forty years since he joined the educational staff of Eton as an assistant master.

It is rather painful to me, personally, to remember that he was an assistant master when I went to Eton, but as far as I can see he looks as young and vigorous as he did then. It is but twenty-one years since he was raised to one of the supreme positions in Great Britain—the headmastership of Eton. I say one of the supreme positions, because it is, I know, considered that a Secretaryship of State is a great position in this country; but I do not think that any thoughtful person will put the importance of a Secretary of State—possibly unworthy and probably transitory—in comparison with that of the person who has the training of most of the future Secretaries of State (applause). The position of Headmaster of Eton is unique in this country. It is unique in its power and has been unique in its results. I am sure that, in passing, I may express the hope of all here that he who is putting on his armour to assume that great position may be as successful as he who is soon about to lay it down (applause.)

Well, this is not the moment, or the place, to canvass Dr. Warre's services to Eton. He has identified himself in the fullest manner both with the intellectual and with the athletic side of Eton. Under him, Eton has preserved its proud prerogative of turning out gentlemen, and successful gentlemen. When the proud record of that college comes to be written, it will be felt that there are few names more to be honoured on its records, on its roll of achievement, than that of Dr. Warre (applause). What is the secret of his success? So far as I can trace it, it is due to his intense manliness; he is a man among men; he is fitted not merely to be the guide, but the example of all Etonians. It is that which I believe has ensured the singular felicity of his administration, and it is that which I hope will always be the characteristic of Eton masters, whether they be, the Headmaster or not. And now gentlemen, I am afraid I am wandering into what I expressly desire to avoid—a eulogy of Dr. Warre for his services to Eton, and what is even more dangerous, an attempt at a delineation of his character. I will, therefore, come to a conclusion at once, and will only ask this meeting to consider in a practical form what is the best method of giving effect to our wishes, and, as the first step in that direction, I would suggest the formation of a small executive committee, which should report to a later meeting what sum it has collected, and what form of testimonial it proposes to aim at (applause).

The Marquess of Londonderry said that he endorsed entirely every word that Lord Rosebery had said in eulogy of Dr. Warre under whom he also was at Eton. Dr. Warre had raised the great prestige and renown of the greatest of our great schools (hear, hear). He moved the appointment of a small committee to consider the manner in which the testimonial should be raised and the form it should take.

Lord Cheylesmore, as one of Dr. Warre's first pupils—he believed he was the doctor's very first pupil—seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

On the proposition of the Earl of Jersey, the following committee was appointed:—Lord Harris (chairman), Lord Cobham Mr. A.C. Ainger, the Earl of Dartmouth Earl Waldegrave, Mr. G.W.E. Loder, Mr. W. F. D. Smith, M. P., Mr. G. C. Bourne (New College, Oxford), and Mr. Walter Durnford (King's College, Cambridge).

Mr. H. W. Hoare, of 93, Ebury-street, Chester-square was asked, and agreed to undertake the duties of hon. secretary and treasurer.

A vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery concluded the meeting.

WARM SHOWERS.

AN EXPERIENCE IN THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

A CORRESPONDENT who was present at the consecration of the Simplon Tunnel writes:—"The first thing that attracted my notice at Iselle was the train awaiting us, made up of the trucks that usually carry the miners to and from their work. These roofless carriages are divided into two miniature compartments, each seating two persons, with their faces, and two with their backs, to the engine. An oil lamp is fixed on either side, between the entrances—there are no doors—so that the train alone creates a kind of twilight in the tunnel for the first five and a quarter miles. For this distance, indeed, the work is practically finished; the scaffolding and other encumbrances have been removed, and everything is seen plainly enough in the large vault, lined from first to last with masonry, through which we run. Every 200 metres is marked off by a large progressive number on the wall. Five of these go to a kilometre, and at each of the latter there is a pointsman and a line branching off into the parallel tunnel, the completion of which has been indefinitely postponed. At No. 39, just before we have covered five miles the steam locomotive drawing the train is exchanged for another driven by compressed air, and the train is illuminated at intervals by large acetylene lamps. For half-way between 42 and 43, we get to about a mile of road where smoke and heat must be kept down as much as possible. Here, there is barely room for the passenger trucks, which are somewhat larger than those used to carry away the stuff excavated, to pass; and we are constantly warned as the ragged rock or the scaffolding of thick beams hems us in on three sides to keep our heads down and not let any other part of the body project from the carriages.

WARM WATER SHOWER.

"During the passage through this restricted space cold and warm water occasionally falls upon us in small quantities. It is never boiling, the cold streams having been employed to neutralise the hottest jets; and this is lucky for the roof is so low that we have to go bare-headed while the umbrellas we have been advised to bring are useless for the time being. In places we see sheets of zinc that protect us against a shower-bath or worse: in fact, some of the springs, especially when first met with, were very formidable, not only on account of their size and of a temperature attaining to 120deg. but also of a pressure varying between 1500lb. and 3000lb. per square inch, At other points we pass an apparatus which throws off spray, after the manner of a gardener's hose, from a number of apertures and gives us a pleasant sensation of relief. It is a powerful pump at No. 23 that sends the fresh air from outside along the tunnel parallel to ours to blow away the smoke down the latter, and fight the temperature,

The heat has been growing continually, until, as we get to No. 46, about 5 3-4 miles from the Iselle entrance, the thermometer has risen to 86deg. The train stops, and we go on foot to the iron gate among men carrying handlamps. At one place, where the last diaphragm of rock was blown away the passage is narrower than usual, but we have relatively more space around us even here than we had now and then in the train. There is a little delay in opening the gate, as the train on the Swiss side keeps us waiting, and a few of the guests are slightly indisposed for the time being, the 98deg. now reached by the thermometer proving too much for them.

DAYLIGHT AGAIN.

"But the gate opens at last, and the long-expected meeting takes place, giving occasion to fresh outbursts of the enthusiasm that has characterised the whole of the proceedings. There are a few yards to walk on the other side before we get to the completed tunnel, where the Swiss train is waiting for us. From this point to the daylight at Brigue everything is plain sailing, the only breaks in the regularity of the tunnel being the siding at which the religious ceremony takes place, and the frontier, marked by a large transparency, with the arms of Italy on one side and those of Switzerland on the other."

"CIVIL WAR."

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S ATTACK ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Duke of Devonshire presided at the Hotel Cecil over the first dinner of the Unionist Free Trade Club. The company numbered nearly 400.

The Duke of Devonshire, in the course of his speech said:—It may be that as a Liberal Unionist I resent somewhat more strongly than a Conservative can do the attack which is being made upon free trade (hear, hear). Mr. Chamberlain and I were both instrumental some years ago in proceedings which caused the disruption—which led to the disruption—of the Liberal Party. That party, whatever faults may have been imputed to it, has at least been always steady and consistent in its maintenance of free trade (cheers). When Mr. Chamberlain and, I joined the Unionist Party we asserted, we believed, that we were not abandoning any of the principles which as Liberals we had hitherto held, and although every man has a right to change his opinions, still it does seem to me that there was something unfair in making a great platform organisation, created for a totally different purpose, the engine of an attack upon a principle which we had always up to that time steadfastly held (cheers), and at a moment when the Liberal Party—its natural defenders—were apparently in a somewhat disorganised and helpless condition. (cheers). I must confess I felt some astonishment at the docility with which some of my colleagues in Parliament have been able to tamely accept and to follow Mr. Chamberlain in the remarkable change of front which he had made, (hear, hear).

But, as I have said, the attack of the Tariff Reform League is an open and undisguised attack, and our clear duty is to meet that attack with an equally strenuous and direct opposition (hear, hear), it is quite true that this conflict is one between sections of the same Party and therefore, in the nature of a civil war. We must never, I think, in the course of this series of discussions, forget that fact. Such a conflict cannot fail to impair the strength and the usefulness of the Party in which it is being carried on. The responsibility for this weakening of the Unionist Party must rest with those who have thrown this apple of discord in our ranks (cheers). But I trust that in carrying on this conflict we shall never allow ourselves to forget that we are Unionists as well as Free-traders (hear, hear); and that we shall not be tempted, in defence of one of our principles, to sacrifice another (cheers).

MR. BALFOUR CRITICISED.

It may be that we have misunderstood the Prime Minister. It may be that we are very stupid and unintelligent people, (laughter). But I can assure the Prime Minister that if we have misunderstood him it has been in consequence of our incapacity and not from any ill-will to him or to his Government (hear, hear), or from any wilful desire to misrepresent him. But I must confess that I think that we also have some reason to complain of the course which the Prime Minister himself has taken, and our complaint is this—that he has never given us that clear and decided lead on the fiscal question which would enable us to decide for ourselves whether we could honestly accept his policy as substantially, if not literally, consistent with the principles of Free Trade, or whether we are compelled to count him among the number of covert, if not direct, adherents to the Tariff Reform policy. (cheers).

Now, the declarations of the Prime Minister, which have purported to contain clear indications of his policy, have not been very numerous, and I may, perhaps, be permitted to refer to two or three of them. There was, first, his Sheffield speech, to which I have already referred. To me that declaration respecting the reversal—the fundamental reversal—of the principle that duties should only be imposed for revenue purposes—to me that declaration came as something in the nature of a bombshell (hear, hear.) As you know, I felt after it that I could not for a moment consistently remain a member of his Government or be responsible for it (cheers). During the whole of the following session, the Prime Minister was deaf alike to the entreaty of his friends and to the challenges of his opponents to explain himself more fully and more clearly; but at the close of the session voluntarily, and not in deference to any external pressure, he went to Edinburgh, and made there an important statement.

That statement apparently was made for the purpose of warning some of his indirect supporters (laughter) that he could not remain the leader of a party pledged to protection in the sense in which he defined protection. That was a statement which, so far as it went was satisfactory to us and I believe it gave great satisfaction to many Unionist Free-traders. But in the same speech he indicated his willingness to impose duties of a protective character, or which might have a protective effect, for a variety of purposes so long as it was not for purposes of direct protection. He was willing to impose duties for the purpose of negotiating with other Powers, for the purpose of protecting industries threatened by unfair competition and for the purpose of promoting the fiscal union of the Empire, I cannot very much be surprised that taking into account all these qualifications, the tariff reformers should have been unwilling to accept his repudiation of protection, and still have claimed him as a substantial supporter of that policy. Although he has had many opportunities since, I do not think that the Prime Minister has ever thought fit to say whether he accepts or rejects the gloss which was placed over his Edinburgh declaration by the resolution passed by the Southampton conference (cheers).

THE HALF-SHEET OF NOTEPAPER.

I come to the half sheet of notepaper. The Prime Minister evidently flatters himself that he has achieved a marvel of lucidity of condensation in that document I have given to it the careful study which he invited all of us to make, and I am unable to find in it any declaration of policy at all. It did not purport to be a declaration of policy It purported to be the essence, he outline of the Prime Minister's ideas upon the fiscal question: but after all the study I have been able to give to it, I cannot discover from that document any indication of what would be, or what are the measures or changes which he would submit to Parliament—if it should happen that he should be returned again to power—after the next General Election.

THE REAL QUESTION.

I believe that the real question which is agitating the country—the question on which the country will be called upon to decide—is that which has been raised by Mr. Chamberlain, and not that of the views of the Prime Minister (cheers). Holding these views, I have no right to question—much less to condemn—the conduct of any Unionist who has thought it right either to give votes in opposition to the Government in Parliament, or may have thought it right in the constituencies to vote for a Radical Free-trader and against a Tariff Reformer. I have, indeed given similar votes myself in Parliament, and I have on more than one occasion given similar advice with regard to elections (cheers) But I think we are bound to look at this question from the point of view of prudence and of tactics, as well as from that of strict principle. It is very easy, indeed, to say—it would be a very easy guide to our conduct to say—Mr. Chamberlain is an avowed Protectionist and Mr. Balfour is, we fear a covert Protectionist. Therefore, we are bound to vote against a follower of Mr. Balfour wherever we may find him. That might be our duty, if the cause of Free Trade were in any immediate danger, but we know very well that the cause of Free Trade is not, in the next Parliament at least, in any danger.

If any danger really in the future threatens Free Trade, it is not in the next Parliament, but in the possibility that the Unionist Party may be converted as a whole to the fallacies of Protection, (hear, hear). It ought to be, and it has been the aim and object of this club to use all its energies to prevent the Unionist Party being committed as a whole to the principles of Protection (cheers).

ELECTORAL TACTICS.

Our object ought to be, in the first place, to assist in securing the return of as many may be of our present remaining Free Trade members of Parliament so that, in the next Parliament, the cause of Free Trade may be upheld, as it has been, by the voice and voters of the Unionists, as well as other Free Traders. That will be no easy task, exposed as most of our men will be to a double opposition from a Radical as well as a Tariff Reformer. In the discharge of that duty it may be that we may be driven in self-defence to measures of reprisal and retaliation (cheers). When we see men like Lord George Hamilton (cheers), Mr. Ritchie (cheers) Mr. Hobhouse, and others (cheers), practically driven out of Parliament by the direct or indirect machinations of the Tariff Reform League; when we still see a Liberal Unionist like Mr. Arthur Elliot (cheers) threatened with opposition by the Tariff Reform League and Conservatives of undoubted consistency like Lord Hugh Cecil (loud cheers) forced to fight for their seats against the attack of men calling themselves Unionists—then it would only be to invite a continuation and an extension of those attacks, if we were to take up a purely defensive and passive attitude. But while, I hold, we may be driven to self-defence by these measures, I do not think it is the duty—that it would be a duty even if it were in our power—to attempt to guarantee the fiscal orthodoxy of every Unionist candidate as a condition of our support. We have to look forward to the influence which it may be in our power to use in bringing back our party to sound views upon the fiscal question (hear hear). The less we make ourselves responsible for the disruption of our party the greater that influence will be (hear, hear.)

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

ROMANCE IN THE CUP.

Seeing that tea is to go down twopence a pound everybody is congratulating himself upon the low price of the leaf which he is to enjoy. But let it not be supposed that high rates belong wholly to the distant days. Fourteen years ago, tea from the Gallebodde estate in Ceylon sold in London, first at 87s. a pound, then changed hands at a profit of 23s. per pound. A little later, a consignment was disposed of at £10 12s. 6d. a pound, resold at £17, and again at £25 10s. the pound. That represents a pretty handsome gift to the Ceylon planter, and is the more remarkable from the fact that not until 1881, when the coffee crop failed did he turn his attention to tea. Less than forty years ago only ten acres were devoted to it in the island; now the output is scores of millions of pounds' weight per annum. India's crop results from the chance discovery of tea growing wild in Assam, and now represents an enormous revenue.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

If the careful housewife were informed that she gave her husband and children sand, quartz, magnetic oxide of iron, soapstone, and so on to drink, would she not be indignant! But it is with these substances that some China teas are adulterated. They do not now pass the Customs House, but are sent abroad. Still, the use of Prussian blue, indigo, soapstone, and plumbago is permitted in limited quantities for the cheaper qualities. It really is amazing to know what we eat and drink. Where ignorance is bliss—Person was none the worse after having drunk up his hostess's store of methylated spirits, in the belief that it was a new liquor, and somehow men did live after drinking their five and six bottles of heavy port a night. They rushed in upon Sheridan when he was at dinner to tell him that the house in which he sat was burning. "Bring another bottle of claret, it's not my house," was all he said, and braved the flames for the recharging of his glass.

PAM'S RECIPE.

Palmerston was wont to tell a story of his grandfather Lord Pembroke, when they told him of adulterated wines. There, gentlemen, he would say, are my claret and Champagne. I give it to you on the authority of my wine merchant. My port I can answer for; I made it myself. Pam used to declare that he had never tried the recipe from which it was made, but he preserved it, and here it is: Eight gallons of genuine port wine, forty gallons of cider; brandy to fill the hogshead. Elder tops will give it the proper roughness, and cochineal whatever strength of colouring you please. The quantity made should not be less than a hogshead. It should be kept fully two years in a cask, and as long in bottle before it is used. A hogshead may be either the 52 1-2 gallons English measure, or the 100 to 140 American. Neither would be too ample for a man like the younger Pitt, who, before going down to the House would drink off a whole bottle, just by the way of a pick-me-up.

PULPIT HUMOUR.

There is always a danger that unconventionality in connection with a religious service may degenerate into sensationalism and pathos. This must have been in the minds of those who saw Miss Eva Booth appear the other day at a service carrying a shephard's crook, and attended by a number of small boys similarly armed. It largely depends, of course, upon personality. Rowland Hill and Spurgeon might appear at times a little to imperil the sanctity of the pulpit. But Spurgeon had an excellent answer; one which, by the way, Ruskin curiously reproduced—or anticipated. It is taken for granted, said the great preacher, that wit is wicked and humour sinful; dulness, of course, is holy, and solemn stupidity full of grace. . . . If dulness were a divine power, the world would have been converted by now, for the pulpit has never been without a super abundant supply of it.

A BLOW AT THE HEART.

Defenders of our legal institutions will take it sorely to heart that British Columbia, with Goth-like indifference, has banned the wig in which its courts rejoiced The wig seems really to be on its last legs, so to speak. Here at home only judges, advocates, the Speaker, and coachmen wear it. Archbishop Sumner made a valiant effort to retain it, and wore his when he officiated at the marriage of the Princess Royal forty-seven years ago. But now-a-days the Bishops flaunt it with bared head with the best of us. Some day wigs will become general again, not for judges and footmen, not even for faded dames wishful to deceive, but for the man that is bald, and wants a wig, as Bismarck wanted one—as an obvious hood of hair.

FATHER AND SON.

Once again (says the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") those who do not find themselves in any sort of agreement with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his works were touched by the evident pleasure with which he follows the career of his son. From his corner seat below the gangway he listens attentively to the Budget speech, and the sharp face softened for a moment when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with his graceful kindness, congratulated the young Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the lucidity and interest of his statement.

A RECORD BUDGET.

Never was there a Budget so unprolific of cries either of approval or condemnation as Monday's (says the "Telegraph"); never was there one so disregardful of mere rhetorical effort; never was there one where the author laid such little stress and importance upon the quality of humorous relief.

TEA AS A MEDICINE.

The "Chronicle" recalls that before tea became cheap enough to be considered a drink, it was largely used as a medicine. A familiar advertisement in the "Tatler" used to proclaim a "famous chymical quintessence a Bhoea tea and cocoanuts together, where in the volati salt oil and spirit of both formed the highest restirative that either food or physic affords.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It is not at all improbable, says the "World," that there will be an accidental meeting in the near future between the Hohenzollern and the Victoria and Albert somewhere in the Mediterranean. Despite the political tension between Great Britain and Germany, the personal relations of King Edward and the Emperor William leave nothing to be desired.

REMORSE.

The Colne Valley Railway Company have received 3s. 6d. from an anonymous person, who some years ago travelled on their line half-price when over twelve years of age. The letter which was enclosed says:—I have been converted, and I wish to put things straight as far as I can.

"TOO OLD AT FORTY" CLUB.

An "Osler" club has been formed in New York, the members of which support the professor's theory that men should retire from business when they reach the limit of their usefulness. Each member pledges himself to retire from business when the majority of his fellows declare that he should be Oslered.

POEM OF FIVE COLUMNS.

Five columns of Sunday's "Figaro" were occupied by a poem of M. Rostand's in defence of orthography which some French reformers desire to simplify.

"G.B.S.," ANARCHIST.

In one of his prefaces, it was revealed that Mr. Shaw classed himself as an imperialist. That should be a certificate of respectability. Yet in truth—and it is the subconscious reason, probably (writes Mr. Stephens Gwynn in the "Cornhill"), why theatrical managers so profoundly distrust his talent—the anarchist in him is forever peeping out.

MILD WINTER IN MARS.

Discussing the statement that the Mare Erythræum in the planet Mars, is changing its colour from blue green to brown, Professor Pickering, of Boston, suggested that the phenomenon is due merely to the effects of the climate on the colour of the vegetation. Mars, we are told, has experienced a mild winter; no snow has been observed up to the present.

A HUMAN TOP.

A new record in Dervish whirling is believed to have been established at the Madison-square Garden, New York, by Marie Bayrooty, from Beirut who kept herself awhirl spinning like a human top for thirty-two minutes. The former record for Dervish whirling is given as twenty-five minutes.

POVERTY LUNCHEONS.

According to an American paper, poverty luncheons represent a favourite form of raising money for church societies. For a group of six persons a dollar and a half is all that the caterer is permitted to expend, and the success of the luncheon depends upon the excellence and variety of the menu that can be arranged for this sum.

A "FATHER GAPON" PARTY.

It is, says the "Onlooker," an old story now, but people are still talking of the Father Gapon party. It was a regular "souls" gathering, and, besides the Russian Ambassadress, there were dining Lady Granby, Lady Dickson-Poynder, Mrs. Asquith, and Lady Salisbury The arrival of Father Gapon, fully robed and carrying his ikon was of course a hoax and although it was explained afterwards that it was only done in fun I hear it gave some offence.

COLONEL HARRISON has arrived at Khartoum on the way to London with six pigmies from the Stanley Forest. The pigmies are from three feet six inches to four feet six inches high

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Santos Dumont is engaged on a new balloon "No. 13," of a novel character. It is intended to make long voyages at a moderate speed by varying the ascensional force of the balloon so as to combat its caprices without the aid of ballast. His plan is not to expand or contract the gas by heat, but to employ a mixed balloon, partly gaseous, partly of the Montgolfier type, in which the ascensional force is varied by change of temperature of heated air. The vertical equilibrium of the balloon can thus be re-established by means of a small quantity of combustible matter giving off smoke or heated fumes. The idea is not new, but it can be carried out now with less risk of setting fire to the gas bag.

The new balloon has an ovoid varnished silk gas bag, 10 metres long and 14 1-2 metres thick in the middle. It holds about 1,902 cubic metres of gas, and from its under side, at the middle, projects downward an egg cup, or pear shaped pocket of varnished cotton, 171 cubic metres in capacity which is virtually a small Montgolfier balloon. Petrol burners inside the Montgolfier pocket heat and so dilate the air in it according to requirements. The burners are seven metres below the gas bag, so there is little chance of its catching fire. The baloon will be driven by a motor and a helix capable of orientation, so as to serve for steering as well as propelling it. The speed is expected to be some three to four metres a second.

Mr. Norman R. Campbell, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has made some interesting experiments on radiation from ordinary materials, which are described in the "Philosophical Magazine." He finds that such materials as tin, zinc graphite, and platinum give radiations analogous to the secondary radiations caused by Rontgen rays. They have an ionising effect on air. This radiation does not seem to be caused by radio-activity, like that of radium, but it is an inherent property of the materials, requiring more investigation. No mention is made of N rays in the paper, but one cannot help wondering if this new radiation is not the same as that which Blondlot claims to have observed.

"Surra," is the name given to a certain disease of the horse camel, ox, buffalo, and dog of India, Burmah, Indo-China, Dutch East India, the Phillippines, and Mauritius caused by trypanozomes. It appears from researches of MM. Laveran and Mesnil that the Surra of Mauritius is of the same species as that of India. There are, so far as we know, three varieties of Surra of a virulence decreasing in the following order: (1) the Surra of India; (2) that of Mauritius; (3) that of Mbori.

Dr. Boltwood, like others, has made a large number of experiments tending to prove that radium is formed from uranium. The process does not appear to be direct, but through intermediate radio-active substances, perhaps actinium, for one as Rutherford has suggested.

M. Baudran, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, describes experiments tending to show that permanganate of calcium destroys the tetanic, diphtheric, and tuberculine toxines.

Touching the discovery that strychnine is not an extract of the nasturtium officinalis is, a good antidote to nicotine, our attention has been called to the work of Mr. C. Wray, of Croydon Hospital on the cure of defective sight (amblyopia) and tachycardia, caused by tobacco poisoning.

Although it is rather a new medical treatment than a scientific discovery, we mention it because it is inexpensive, and may prove a blessing to many sufferers from excessive smoking. Finding that strychnine was unsatisfactory, Mr. Wray tried water, which easily dissolves nicotine, and might eliminate it from the system. Patients were told to dress warmly and drink a pint of warm water at 7 a. m., walk briskly for 30 minutes in the open air, drink a second pint, walk for another half-hour, rest a few minutes, and then breakfast. Third and fourth pints of warm water were to be drunk in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon. Patients were thus cured in 14 days, while as many weeks were sometimes required with strychnine.

Messrs. H. W. Cox have brought out an X-ray shield to protect the operator and also direct the rays. Part of the tube yielding the rays is covered by the shield, which is of special rubber composition, and fitted with lead glass stops, which confine the rays to the axis of the tube, and thus enables them to be directed anywhere.

A petrol locomotive for loads of about 10 tons and a gauge of 2ft. 9in. has been built by a Birmingham motor-car firm. It can round curves of only 28 feet radius.

It has been already shown by theory and experiment that waves of light exert a very minute pressure on the bodies which receive them, and Professor Poynting has recently found that sound waves do the like.

Messrs. Siemens and Halske, Berlin, at a recent exhibition of the German Society of Electricians showed an apparatus for transmitting the indications of a magnetic compass to a distance. Light is caused to vary the resistance of electric circuits between the transmitting compass and a second receiving compass in another place, so that the needles on of one and the other are sympathetic, so to speak, and move concurrently.

Dr. Otto Schick, of Hamburg, and Malhak, an instrument maker of that city, have brought out a "Pallograph" for registering the vibrations of steamships, both vertical and horizontal. The apparatus by analysing these vibrations is important for marine engineers and naval architects.

"Autonomasia" is a trouble of speaking and writing which consists in a loss of memory for substantives. In a case brought before the Society of Neurology, Paris, lately, the subject a woman, tried to answer questions but could not. Sometimes she forged a word resembling the right word—for example, "oregn" for "orange." She could not read printed or written words, but she could often tell isolated letters correctly. The trouble followed an ictus, and when she died autopsy revealed a softening of the posterior lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain.

Mr. J. G. Woodworth, Providence, R. I., has invented a germ filter consisting of a porcelain tube on which a layer of aluminium hydroxide, bound with mineral wool, is deposited. The flow of water through it is more rapid than through an uncoated tube, and the water has no algal odour.

The "Moniteur Scientifique" has an article describing experiments of Sontag on filtering tobacco smoke through cotton wool impregnated with perchloride of iron, which robs it of most of its nicotine and some noxious chemicals. The method can be applied to pipes and cigar holders.

Dr. C. H. Merriam, at a recent meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, described a new local race of wapiti, or elk, named Cervus naunodes found in California. It is smaller and paler than the Rocky Mountain typical wapiti.

Mr. J. Barron has patented a dust moistening and collecting apparatus intended for cleaning and purifying air, for instance, that from malt dressing machines.

Three-fourths of the Japanese camphor output (six million pounds a year) comes from Formosa. The tree contains camphor in all its parts.

It is rumoured that the first John Fritz gold medal, instituted by American engineering societies for the most representative and eminent man in scientific advance in the field of engineering, will be awarded to Lord Kelvin.

"Suspicion has more than once been entertained that watercress has given rise to an outbreak of enteric fever, and there is little doubt that watercress is not infrequently cultivated in an environment which is liable to specific pollution, says the "Lancet." It would appear from a report recently issued by the London County Council, and drawn up by the medical officer of the Council, Sir Shirley Murphy, that watercress may well be the carrier of disease, since at any rate not all the known beds situated within some fifty miles of the county of London, and supplying the London market, exist under conditions of strict sanitary requirement. So far, however the evidence that watercress can be a source of danger because it acts as a carrier of sewage-contaminated water, has not been thoroughly conclusive. It is at any rate obviously desirable that watercress should not be allowed to be cultivated in water which is grossly polluted, or which shows a worse degree of impurity than does an ordinary drinking water-supply. . . . It is evident that some control in this matter is called for, since the consumption of watercress amounts in London to as much as 1500 tons per annum. Nor is its consumption confined to the poorer classes, who use it as a pleasant adjunct to bread and butter, for it is frequently used as a salad with game and poultry."

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

NATURE AND THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The "Saturday Review," in an article on the Bill for legalising marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, takes up and answers the contention of the advocates of the measure, that a removal of the taboo is favourable to liberty, and would, therefore, be good in itself.

But there are some liberties, it is pointed out, against which Nature herself protests. In the case of marriage it is apparent that the prima facie argument is not in favour of liberty but of restriction. It is more rational to retain a taboo which widens the circle of family life, and therefore prohibits marriage between certain people within it, than to urge its abolition in a particular case that may be supposed to be doubtful. The law of marriage was developed by laying down restrictions, some of which have remained, as those of close blood relationship; while others which now seem to us artificial and fantastic have in course of further development been dropped. But wherever a case can be made for physiological or biological relationship which brings the particular man and woman together closer than the ordinary relationship of men and women, this has come to be considered a sound basis for prohibiting the marriage of that man and woman. It is desirable always to press the interpretation of the possible relationship rather against than in favour of marriage.

The abstract philosophical conception of liberty is well enough when it is not checked by facts. In the case of marriage there is such a check in the fact that the disastrous consequences of too close inter-breeding are patent, and acknowledged in these days by all. In one respect our marriage law does not observe a sound physiological basis. It permits the marriage of first cousins; and this example leads us to say that the law ought to be altered, not by extending to liberty of marriage, but by refusing to permit it in this instance of close relationship. Although the law permits the marriage of cousins, public opinion does not favour these marriages which, for the most part, are arranged for pecuniary or material family reasons rather than on the sentiment accepted as the proper basis of the matrimonial relationship. There are these marriages of cousins, and an appreciable number of uncles and nieces either by consanguinity or affinity enter into illegal matrimonial union; but in neither case would the opinion be healthy which would be pleased to have them legalised; it would be better to prohibit both. Indeed if there is even, the slightest physiological basis for blood relationship, the presumption is in favour of prohibition; and there is an hypothesis or presumption as to the relationship of a man and the sister of his deceased wife sufficient to make the prohibition reasonable.

A Correspondent writes:—"After a question like that of marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been debated for many years, it would be unreasonable to look for novelty in the arguments used by either side. One misconception, however, seems to die hard. It is erroneous to suppose that the existing prohibition of these unions is based on a doubtful interpretation of a single text in Leviticus. The Mosaic prohibitions, though not exhaustive, are framed on the intelligible principle that a man's near relations are the near relations of his wife. Archbishop Benson insisted that to cut out a single item from the list is to make a clean sweep of the whole principle of affinity. The question has often been asked, but never answered, what principle, if any, it is proposed to set up in its place. A short while ago, 40,000 women of the educated class signed a petition to Parliament against the Wife's Sister Bill. Archbishop Temple urged that the wife's sister will suffer by the withdrawal of the protection she now enjoys. Through the death of parents or straitened fortunes she may be compelled to seek a home beneath her married sister's roof, where she is made welcome as one of the family. If the children lose their mother, their unmarried aunt is their natural guardian. Should the present law be changed, she can no longer remain in their father's house except in the rare case of his desiring to make her his wife."

TEA-DUTY PARADOX.

PRICE WILL BE RAISED IN MINCING-LANE.

Mincing-lane freely discussed the reduction of the tea duty on April 11. A representative, who interviewed a number of the leading traders ascertained that, while hopes were held that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be in a position to give the trade some relief, there was no strong conviction that his surplus would be sufficient to do so. The reduction was, therefore, all the more welcome.

In view of the possibility of a lower duty, the withdrawals of tea from bond during the past month or two have been smaller than usual, with the result that the quantity in bond is larger than has been the case for some years. At the end of last month, there were 127,000,000lbs. in bond, compared with 101,000,000lbs. on March 31 1904, and 102,500,000lbs. on the corresponding date in 1903.

Until the beginning of July, when the reduced duty comes into force, dealers will take as little tea as possible from bond, and all stocks will be cleared out.

The opinion was pretty generally expressed that one effect of the duty will be, paradoxical as it may seem, to raise the price of tea in Mincing-lane. Nearly 90 per cent. of the tea drunk in the United Kingdom is grown in India and Ceylon. The total quantity consumed last year was 256 1-2 million pounds, of which 234 1-2 million pounds came from India and Ceylon, eleven million pounds from China and eleven million pounds from other parts. The prices of Indian and Ceylon teas have shown a downward tendency for a number of years, due to overproduction. But the average price over a series of years up till 1899 never fell below 8 1-2d. a pound in Mincing-lane. In 1900, when the duty was raised from 4d. to 6d., the price of Indian tea fell by a penny, and that of Ceylon tea by three-farthings while during the last two years the prices of both kinds have gone down to 4 1-2d. a pound. The duty, therefore, exceeded the value of the tea by 3 1-2d. a pound.

"It is a mistake to suppose," said one large trader, "that the consumer has paid the whole of the extra duty in recent years. The producer has been severely hit, and he will naturally expect to recoup himself to a certain extent now that the duty has been lowered. It has been a grave hardship that one of the productions which are grown chiefly by British subjects should have been taxed so heavily. I think the representations of the Indian and Ceylon Governments on the subject had good effect.

"By how much the price of tea will be raised in Mincing-lane it is impossible at present to say."

The second meeting of the council of the Anti-Tea Duty League was held on April 11, at the offices of the league, 35, Parliament street.

Sir West Ridgeway, who presided, said that he did not think it was too much to say that the reduction of the duty on tea was in no small measure due to the agitation which had been commenced immediately after the increase of duty last year, and to the great activity of the league during the last two months. The Government had now behaved very handsomely to the tea planting industry. They might have taken off 1d. of the duty and so obtained a little popularity; but they devoted the whole of the available surplus to relieving the tea industry, and that was certainly deserving of the best acknowledgment of the league.

A discussion followed, and it was unanimously resolved not to allow the events of Monday, to have any effect on the energy of the league and its propaganda or to lessen its activity in any way.

Although the Indian and Anglo-Indian public, with memories of Mr. Vansittart and his "auriferous lands"—which were auriferous only in the sense that more gold was poured into them than ever came out again—is not a very large holder in the Mysore mines, it is gratifying to find that the gold output keeps up its progressive record. In the month of March the producing mines in Mysore yielded 51,629 oz., thereby showing an increase of 2,000 oz. as compared with the preceding month and an increase of 715 oz. as compared with the corresponding period of 1904. The total gold production in 1903 was 597,786 oz., last year it had advanced to 606,233 oz., whilst for the first quarter of 1905 it is 152,257 oz. There are a good many worse things in this world than the gold of Mysore!

The Municipal Council of Paris on April 10, adopted the following resolution:—Deeply moved by the catastrophe which has visited British India, the Municipal Council of Paris has the honour to ask his Excellency the British Ambassador kindly to convey to his Majesty King Edward VII. the expression of the sincere condolence of the inhabitants of Paris. The King sent the following telegram to the British Ambassador in Paris from Port Mahon in reply:—Please inform the President of the Paris Municipal Council how greatly I am touched by, and how much I appreciate, the sympathy expressed by the inhabitants of Paris in connection with the sad catastrophe in India."

THE WORLD'S LOVERS.

An entertaining lecture was given by M. Hugues Le Roux, the French author and explorer, who came to London exclusively for the purpose. M. Le Roux's theme was L'expression de l'amour dans le Nord et dans le Midi. He paid a tribute to Major Gwynne, whose chivalry to himself was worthy of record. They had met in the mud, between the Blue and the White Nil, and though they were working with different objects, the generous spirit of the Englishman asserted itself, with the result that they had become fast friends, and that M. Le Roux had learnt to appreciate the English character. Indeed, he felt that he was in England's debt.

To deal more directly with his subject, the speaker remarked that there were nuances in love as in many other things. On this occasion he would call himself a tourist, and as a tourist he had gathered much information about and insight into woman.

M. Le Roux went on the contrast the modes of expressing love in various countries. In Spain the woman fluttered her fan of peacock feathers from the balcony and acted the peacock, while the man acted the bear in the calle, determined in the end to pluck all the peacock feathers, and he succeeded generally. There only means of communication were popular songs not a word being spoken between them. Common to Spaniards and to Arabs was the impression that woman's love was a stone a ruby. It endured longer than man's which was of a roving character.

In Italy it was "passion" that ruled, even to the extent of ruling politics, and its expression found vent in a violent form. In the North love was made in silence; no words were spoken among the Scandinavian races. He had spent some time in America, and had brought back the impression that American women did not allow their husband even to speak, notwithstanding which the American husband was fond of his wife, and his love for her found expression in the constant "tearing of cheques out of his cheque-book" for her benefit, until he sank exhausted.

In France the expression of love was speech, from the highest to the lowliest. The girl who linked her fortunes with the Apaches of the fortifications spoke of her lover, ungramatically, it must be said, as "celui a qui jeparle." French lovers enjoyed the exchange of ideas, and more especially when man and wife, and this perhaps explained why clubs were neglected in France; French lovers wished for ever to be together.

He would not be ungallant enough to comment on English methods, but it seemed to him that in England it was not "the man who speaks to me" but the man who walks out with me, who was considered the lover.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The depressions in North-West India and the East Satpuras are stationary. Rain has fallen local in Assam, Bengal North Burma and the South Peninsula Jessore has received 1 1/2 inches, Coimbatore, Rodaikanal 1, Silcher, Mymensingh Calcutta, Tezpur and Balasore 1/2 an inch. Rain may be expected in Assam and Bengal and is possible in Burma and the South Peninsula.

SIMLA, April 30.

Depression is deepest over Upper Sind and very little rain has fallen. There were few showers in the Punjab; and Kashmir; Khushab receive one inch and Murree quarter-an-inch. Local rain is probable in West Himalayas; local showers are possible in Assam and in parts of Bengal.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
27th	88°	69°	...	...
28th	84°	65°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF APRIL 1905.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Lower Sind and at Allahabad, Jaipur, Rajpur, Nagpur and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is generally above the average.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most places and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajput, Veraval, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Poona, Sholapur and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The maximum is 9° in excess of normal at Jacobabad and the minimum in 4° to 6° in Rajputana and at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloudy and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Karachi and Bombay.

Rain.—Coimbatore reports nearly one inch, and Belgaum, Cochin and Mormugao light showers.

Weather.—The isobars indicate that the weather in Sind is in an unsettled condition. Light local showers are likely in the South.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	19	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	24	17	32
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	20	13	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	25	20	46
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	17	15	27
G Mahim and Worli........	25	25	38
Water Division........	1	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	26
Total	132	125	227
Same date last year	82	70	133

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
15	10

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	7	6	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	16	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	28	23	34
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi........	16	17	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	24	18	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	14	16	25
G Mahim and Worli........	42	20	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	9	20
Total........	151	125	232
Total plague deaths to date...	289,244	242,711	
Same date last year	69	64	129

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	14

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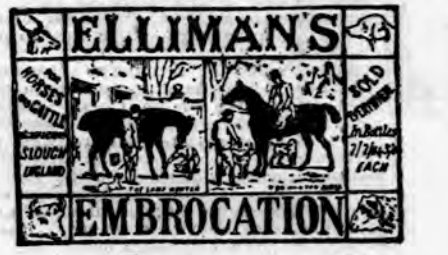

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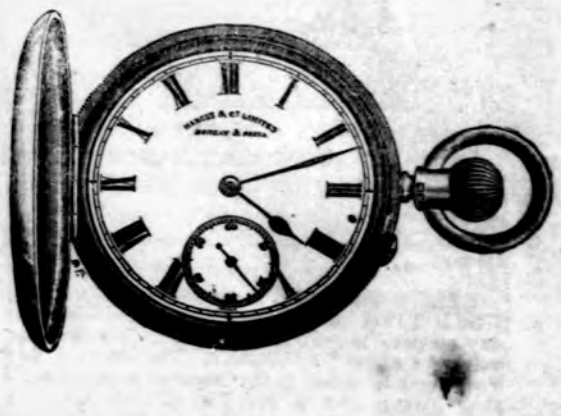

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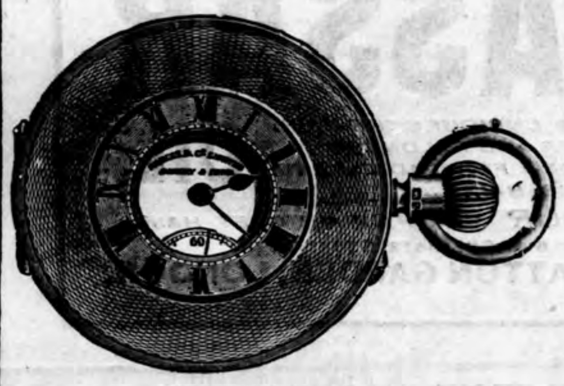

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